FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 65

4 April 1978

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE/MBFR

Chernenko Assesses Belgrade Meeting in Journal Article [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] BB 1 1/A7

GENERAL

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' Program [Shishkovskiy, Markov, Druzhinin, Strzhizhovskiy] A 1 1/A9
Neutron Bomb A 1 1/A9
U.S. Mideast Policy A 2 1/A10
Vietnamese-Cambodian Conflict A 5 1/A13
Western Currency Fever A 5 1/A13
Ruben Condemns Neutron Bomb at Lisbon IPU Session [IZVESTIYA 30 Mar] A 7 1/B1
IPU Meeting in Lisbon Concludes, Issues Resolutions [Staroselskiy] A 8 1/B2
Soviet Delegate States Position at Marine Organization A 9 1/B3

UNITED STATES

Carter Tour Fails To Satisfy Developing Countries B 1 1/B4
U.S.-Nigerian Communique B 1 1/B4
Anti-Cuban Campaign B 1 1/B4
U.S. Policy Unchanged B 2 1/B5
Serious Differences Emerge B 2 1/B5
American Congressmen Tour Kiev, Leave for Geneva B 3 1/B6
State Department Ignors Israeli Misuse of U.S. Arms [Glukhov in PRAVDA 29 Mar] B 4 1/B7
No U.S. Reaction to Israeli Mock Raids on Saudi Arabia B 4 1/B7
Senate Amendments to Canal Treaty Reflect Neocolonialism [Kudryavtsev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 28 Mar] B 5 1/B8
Pentagon Plans for Mobile Formations 'Impede Detente' [Yartsev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] B 6 1/B9
New U.S. Weapons Developments Evidence of Arms Race Aims [Vinogradov, Berezin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Apr] B 7 1/B10
America Expands Foreign Arms Sales to Third World [Reshetilov] B 8 1/B11
Pentagon Developing New Kinds of Chemical Weapons [Grabovoy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Mar] B 9 1/B12
Manipulation of Currency System Serves Selfish U.S. Aims [Gan] B 10 1/B13
Brezhnev Writes Foreward for U.S. Book on His Life B 11 1/B14

CHINA

KOMMUNIST Condemns PRC Leaders' Imperialist Course C 1 1/C2
Kriangsak's PRC Trip Reinforces Maoist Concepts in Asia C 4 1/C5
[(Litrov)]
PRC Seeks to Undermine Law of the Sea Conference C 5 1/C6
[Shalygin]

EAST EUROPE

Success of CEMA Activities, Development Viewed D 1 1/C7
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA]
Katushev Confers With Bloc Aides on Cooperation Issues D 1 1/C7
[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
Bulgaria's Mladenov Stops in Kiev on Return From SRV D 1 1/C7
Demichev Receives Visiting Bulgarian Cultural Delegation D 2 1/C8
[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
Meeting Between Husak, Brazilian CP Leader Reported D 2 1/C8
Tikhonov Delegation Returns From GDR Visit D 2 1/C8
[PRAVDA 30 Mar]
Briefs: Polish Agricultural Minister D 2 1/C8

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

EEC Grants Most-Favored-Nations Status to PRC E 1 1/C9
Risks to Greece in Entering EEC Pointed Out E 1 1/C9
Talks Between Danish, Greek Prime Ministers Described E 2 1/C10
East-West Trade Seminar Opens in Austria E 2 1/C10
[Maslov]
Austrian Economic Delegation in Moscow; Sees Kosygin E 3 1/C11
Submits Export Offers E 3 1/C11
[Vienna DIE PRESSE]
Received by Kosygin E 3 1/C11
Brezhnev Visit to FRG At 'Beginning of May' Announced E 4 1/C12
Zimyanin Delegation Concludes Helsinki Talks E 4 1/C12
[cross-reference]
Delegation Returns Home E 4 1/C12
30th Treaty Anniversary Celebrations in USSR, Finland E 4 1/C12
Gromyko Leaves for Finland E 4 1/C12
Opening of Friendship Week E 5 1/C13
Report on Helsinki Celebration E 5 1/C13
Sorsa Arrival Met By Kosygin E 5 1/C13
Demichev Attends Ambassador's Fete E 6 1/C14
CPSU Expresses Solidarity With PCI In Face Of Terrorism E 6 1/C14
Troops Responsible for Ulster Massacre Return to Scene E 6 1/C14

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S., Israel Disagree Only on Secondary Issues F 1 1/D1
[Vinogradov, Berezin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Apr]
Israeli Cabinet Discusses Weizman Cairo Visit F 2 1/D2
Israelis Introduce Curfew in Southern Lebanon [Borisov] F 3 1/D3
Newsmen Say Trust Characterizes USSR-Syria Ties F 3 1/D3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Mar]
Israelis Place Mines in Syria; 12 Killed F 4 1/D4

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Democratic Groups Back Anti-NATO Campaign in Turkey [Suyetina] G 1 1/D5
Campaign Begins G 1 1/D5
Cypriots Criticize U.S. Decision To Sell Arms To Turkey G 2 1/D6
Briefs: Turkish Red Crescent President G 2 1/D6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Material on Visit of Richard Moose to Mogadiscio H 1 1/D7
Seeds of New Conflict [Kozyakov] H 1 1/D7
U.S. Policy in Horn [Mikhaylov] H 2 1/D8
Masses Need Marxist-Leninist Ideology, Ethiopian Says H 3 1/D9
Ethiopian Religious Seminar Condemns Imperialists H 3 1/D9
Ethiopian Revolution Not for Export, Paper Says H 3 1/D9
Marshal Sokolov Meets Machel, Chipande in Mozambique [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Apr] H 3 1/D9
African Liberation Movement Has Become Politically Mature [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 30 Mar] H 4 1/D10
Racists, Zionists Oppose Liberation Movements [Osipov] H 5 1/D11
West Pursues Own Interests in Southern Africa [Butlitskiy] H 5 1/D11
Nujoma Says SWAPO Will Continue Antiracist Struggle H 6 1/D12

INDOCHINA

USSR-SRV Economic Relations, Romanov Visit Examined [Grammatikov] L 1 1/D13
VNA Denies Aggression Charge; Cambodia Has Chinese Arms L 2 1/D14

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Voice Reservations About Treaty With PRC M 1 1/E1
Japan-USSR Friendship Meeting Held in Tokyo M 1 1/E1
Japan's 'Black Berets' Scored; Possible Korea Role [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Apr] M 2 1/E2
USSR Begins Airline Service to Pyongyang; Cooperation Cited M 2 1/E2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

CPSU Sends Anniversary Greetings to Guadeloupe CP [PRAVDA 29 Mar] N 1 1/E3
U.S. Responsible for Assassination of Chilean Patriot N 1 1/E3
Guyanese Ambassador McDavid Arrives In Moscow [IZVESTIYA 1 Apr] N 1 1/E3
Chilean-South African Contacts Denounced N 2 1/E4
U.S. Economic Policy in Latin America Criticized N 2 1/E4
Cuban Chemical Industry Minister Meets Soviet Official [Havana] N 2 1/E4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Visits BAM Workers in Amurskaya Oblast R 1 1/E5
Soviet Lawyer Interviewed on Draft Constitutions R 2 1/E6
KOMMUNIST Comments on Sixth Volume of Brezhnev's Works R 3 1/E7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Economists Outline Proposed Improvements to Management System S 1 1/E6
[Fedorenko, Perlamutrov, Petrakov and Starodubrovskiy in PRAVDA 23 Mar]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Transportation Workers Reminded of Need To Aid Agriculture T 1 1/E11
[Editorial in PRAVDA 27 Mar]
PRAVDA Reviews Start of Statewide Sowing Operations [Pazhitnev 30 Mar] T 2 1/E12
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Spring Farming Achievements, Tasks [22 Mar] T 4 1/E14
Uzbekistan SSR To Expand Cotton Production T 5 1/F1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soviet Cosmonauts Romanenko, Grechko Regain Form [Zheleznov] U 1 1/F2
Space Expert Interviewed on Magnetosphere Research U 1 1/F2
Academy of Sciences Offical Views Cosmos Program U 2 1/F3
Briefs: Wintering Season in Antarctic U 2 1/F3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Issues Order of Day on Next Draft of Citizens V 1 1/F4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Mar]
Gorshkov Praises Submariners Involved in Baltic Exercise V 1 1/F4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Mar]
Air Defense Forces Council Discusses Lecture Propaganda V 1 1/F4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Apr]

Item 856-8-8 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-65

APR 3 - 1978

FBIS-SOV-78-65
Tuesday
4 April 1978
Vol III No 65

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

75

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

CHERNENKO ASSESSES BELGRADE MEETING IN JOURNAL ARTICLE

LD312032Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1257 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

["Lasting Peace and Reliable Security for Europe"--TASS headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 31 March TASS--"The main outcome of the Belgrade meeting is that it has demonstrated the determination of the European peoples to continue along the course formulated in Helsinki, where a start was made on the new phase in the relaxation of tensions and in strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states of opposing social systems," Konstantin Chernenko writes in the fourth issue of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

"Of vast importance for the implementation of the Helsinki decisions--and in general, for the struggle to strengthen international peace and security--is the coordination by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of foreign policy steps," the author points out.

"The socialist countries have repeatedly made joint proposals aimed at developing in depth the relaxation of tensions, and at developing the positive aspects achieved in Helsinki."

"During the bilateral and multilateral meetings held after Helsinki among leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, the firm determination of those countries to observe and implement all the provisions of the final act has repeatedly been confirmed," the author continues.

"The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states have conducted and are conducting, in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of Helsinki, a persistent and energetic struggle to impart substantive content to detente and to disseminate it to other parts of the world.

"Since the Helsinki conference, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have mounted a number of initiatives aimed at expanding detente, deepening its development, limiting the arms race, diminishing the threat of war and developing European cooperation. A fundamental trend in this regard has been the ability to enhance the effectiveness of the underlying principles of relationships between states--which comprise the political foundation of the final act--and to turn them into an irrefutable law of international life."

"In the period between Helsinki and Belgrade, the states participating in the all-European conference have done a great deal to extend bilateral cooperation in various spheres. In that period, for instance the USSR has concluded agreements, some of them long term, on various questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Canada, Finland, Cyprus, Turkey and other countries. Since 1974, the volume of Soviet foreign trade has risen by approximately 40 percent."

"Considerable results have been reached in the development of cultural and humanitarian contacts. Agreements on cultural relations have been concluded with the United States, Japan, the FRG, Belgium and other countries. In accordance with the provisions of the final act, the procedures for entering and leaving the USSR have been simplified for citizens traveling for personal or professional reasons. Measures have been adopted which further improve the working terms of foreign journalists."

"Strictly adhering to the concept agreed at the all-European conference of states on cooperation in areas of culture and education, the dissemination of information and contacts between people in conditions of deepening detente, the Soviet mass media organs have tirelessly propounded the ideas of peace, friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples," Konstantin Chernenko points out. "The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in developing bilateral business ties with their partners in the West, have also actively aspired to implement the provisions of the final act concerning multilateral cooperation."

"Regarding (?the implementation) [word indistinct] of the tasks outlined by the all-European conference, a major new initiative was the proposal of an action platform by the Soviet Union in October of 1977 aimed at consolidating military detente in Europe, which provides for several joint measures by the states participating in the all-European conference." "Together with the undoubted successes of the policy of peaceful coexistence, one must note that in the period after Helsinki there has been increased plotting by imperialist aggressive and reactionary forces," the author notes. "They are trying to produce a climate of mistrust in interstate relations by supporting and fanning the hotbeds of tensions, whipping up the arms race and intensively disseminating fabrications about a 'Soviet military threat.' They have invented the problem of 'human rights' and begun a slanderous campaign in socialist countries in an attempt to distort the implications of the final act's provisions and almost legitimize their attempts at interfering in internal affairs of other states."

"The imperialist line of counteracting and undermining detente can clearly be seen in the arms race urged by NATO. To justify it, imperialist reaction is trying to distort the sense of the peaceful initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and to pervert the essence of their particular defensive measures. However in reality there has never been and is not now a 'Soviet military threat.'" Despite maneuvers by certain circles which tried to diminish the significance of the Helsinki decisions, the upshot of the Belgrade meeting was constructive. Attempts to push it away from the highway of detente were not crowned with success," Konstantin Chernenko emphasized.

"Proceeding from this, there is every reason to suppose that the meeting is of great positive importance as a milestone in the implementation of the Helsinki program. It will undoubtedly exert a positive influence toward consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe." "The main focus of the current efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to enable the positive changes in international relations to continue, to deepen and consolidate detente, to make the process of its development irreversible and to stop the arms race. In this regard, immense significance is attached to the implementation of all parts of the final act by all the states participating in the all-European conference. The Soviet Union consistently advocated this at the Belgrade meeting."

"Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union is ready to continue helping in every way to liquidate the peril of war, create an atmosphere of confidence in the stability of its peaceful future, and expand comprehenisve cooperation between states for the people's well-being on our continent.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD312218Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program conducted by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, Radio Moscow correspondent; including Moisey Markov, academician secretary of the Department of Nuclear Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee; Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer of Moscow radio and television; and Lev Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of historical sciences]

Neutron Bomb

[Excerpts] [Shishkovskiy] Good day, esteemed comrades. We are still receiving many letters from you that protest the intention of the U.S. military and NATO to start production of that new variety of weapon of mass destruction--the neutron bomb. Here's a letter from a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, Nikolay Fedorovich (Borisenko) from Dnepropetrovsk, which I cannot read without emotions: I lived through all the horrors of the war, which brought enormous sufferings to the Soviet people and other peoples. Twenty million Soviet people were taken by that accursed war, and that, Nikolay Fedorovich emphasizes, is why we hold peace so dear. Russian or American, Yugoslav or French, Czech or Italian, Bulgarian or Finn--all of us who live on this earth must value human life, and for the sake of life people must ban the neutron bomb--that terrible new weapon.

And there are many letters like that one. It is not fear which imbues these letters indignation and concern for the world's fate are the emotions which their authors feel. In an attempt to justify the development of the neutron bomb, its political and military advocates are moving to counterattack. They claim not to understand why this small and clean bomb causes such a protest. After all, they say, the nuclear bomb is essentially more destructive. Many of you have expressed a desire to hear a specialist's view of that. Here is Moisey Alekandrovich Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, academician secretary of the Department of Nuclear Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

[Markov] By utilizing the label of small and clean for the neutron bomb, its advocates are trying to sabotage the very foundation of the thesis that nuclear war is criminal. They are using the label of small and clean for the neutron bomb as a handy way of placing it in conventional armaments arsenals. If a competent trial on the neutron bomb could be arranged, then the list of the most serious charges against it would be linked to the use of the small and clean label.

The first charge: That label is being used to sabotage the fundamental idea that nuclear war is inadmissible and criminal. The idea that nuclear war is inadmissible and criminal is a factor which stabilizes the world situation.

The second charge: It would be possible to explode many small neutron bombs simultaneously and in such a way as to make more effective and economical use of the nuclear fuel of a large bomb. It is naive to think that, should a nuclear conflict arise, the Almighty would see the small size of the charge of the neutron bomb. The nuclear genie would be let out of the bottle, and it would do its dreadful work.

The third charge: The small neutron bomb is sabotaging an important treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. For many countries, its relative cheapness will be a temptation to obtain or produce this weapon. The ability to produce it will be rapidly acquaired by many countries--and even groups of gangsters.

The fourth charge: The label of small and clean hides the fact that its effect is, in several ways similar to that of chemical weapons. It can poison the living and spare the inanimate. But if a weapon similar to chemical weapons is permitted, then the advocates of what they call the humane weapon of mass destruction might find more fertile soil for what they call the humanization of chemical weapons; they can probably invent a kind of chemical weapon which makes the victim feel happy before he dies.

The fifth charge: The neutron weapon is being advertized as one which has exclusively defensive purposes. There is hardly a mobile weapon capable of effectively killing people which cannot be used as an aggressive offensive weapon. The slow effect of the neutron bomb's action seriously weakens it as a defensive weapon. After all, if a tank crew--against whom this weapon is mainly directed,--is hit by the weapon, they will usually be incapacitated after they have done their immediate job. It should be emphasized that the advocates of the neutron bomb are keeping quiet about the terrifying possibility of combining neutron artillery shell and an aircraft bomb. The task of the second would be to destroy the shelter, while the task of the first would be to kill the people exposed in that shelter. Obviously witnesses at a trial of the neutron bomb who claimed that it is a purely defensive weapon should be sentenced for perjury.

The sixth charge: The appearance of the neutron bomb is paving the way for another upturn in the arms race. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warned that the USSR would not remain a passive observer should this bomb be produced in the West, while our country's scientific and technological capabilities leave no doubt as to its technical results. [as heard]

The seventh charge: The appearance of the neutron bomb will slow down political detente. Many of the difficulties in political detente would be erased by success in military detente. When realistically based, military detente eliminates reciprocal distrust and suspicions and people gain material security. Then, of course, the lack of success in military detente--especially concerning the arms race--will, in turn, slow down political detente. That is why Soviet scientists so actively support their colleagues who have written to U.S. President Carter against the plans to produce the neutron bomb.

U.S. Mideast Policy

[Shishkovskiy] We have a large mailbag of letters from listeners interested in the situation in the Near East and in the United States policy in that region of the world. What was the aim of Israeli Prime Minister Begin's recent trip to the United States? How can one combine the statements by highly placed U.S. political figures concerning their desire for peace in the Near East with their support of Tel Aviv? Aleksandr Nikolayevich Druzhinin, political observer of Soviet radio and television, will tell us about the Near East policy of the United States. If you please, Aleksandr Nikolayevich:

[Druzhinin] The questions posed in our listeners' letters are of great interest for understanding the reasons for the continuing dangerous tension in the Near East.

What is the United States trying to achieve by actively interfering in this troubled part of the world? What is its real aim? Washington maintains that a settlement in the Near East is its aim. Peace between Arabs and Israelis is a task on which, if one believes official American political figures, the Washington administration places particular emphasis in its foreign policy. It is precisely the concern for peace which allegedly dictated the invitation to Israel Prime Minister Begin to come to the American capital for talks. However, let us mentally rewind the film of events. Let us return to the time which preceded the U.S. visit by the Tel Aviv politicians. After all, Begin sat down for talks in the White House when Israeli bombs and shells were exploding in southern Lebanon, when the blood of peaceful inhabitants flowed, and when smoke rose from the ruins of Lebanese villages destroyed by the planes and tanks of the aggressor. Did Begin's partners in the talks know that Tel Aviv had planned this new act of aggression against a sovereign Arab country?

On the day that Israeli tank divisions suddenly crossed the Lebanese border along its entire length, Washington hurriedly announced that it had not been consulted. However, it was not long before the true role played by the United States became apparent to the whole world. American politicians knew about the forthcoming attack upon Lebanon; ultimately even U.S. Secretary of State Vance was forced to admit this publicly. They not only knew but even connived in this attack. On the eve of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon Israeli Defense Minister Weizman was in the United States to discuss military matters.

As if on command, the American press supported the aggressor, praising the resoluteness of Tel Aviv in inflicting blows upon camps of Palestinian refugees and upon the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israeli hawks could, of course, come to only one conclusion from all this: As long as they are backed by the political, military and moral support of Washington, they can continue implementing their aggressive plans aimed against the Arab people. Thus was it really possible to seriously assume that Begin would arrive in Washington anxious to speak of peace? He really did arrive in the United States, but not to discuss the Near East settlement.

[Shishkovskiy] Aleksandr Nikolayevich, nowadays the American press is writing a great deal about the lack of success and about the complete failure of the American talks, about clashes between Begin and President Carter and about the deterioration of relations between Israel and the United States. The mine on which the Washington talks exploded was Begin's refusal to discuss the possibility of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, as the REUTER correspondent reported from Washington.

[Druzhinin] Well, what happened is clear: Begin again confirmed that Israel does not want the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River. But what else could one expect from him if U.S. policy regarding a Palestinian state is not essentially different from Israeli policy?

Let us turn once again to the recent past. American politicians, after all, declared more than once that the United States would not recognize the PLO. They demonstrated more than once that, in reality, they do not recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. There was a proposal in Washington for some kind of homeland for the Palestinians, but they carefully avoided the fact that if the homeland was not a sovereign state it would become merely an Israeli colony.

The proposal suggested that the Palestinians should only participate in determining their own fate, but silence reigned regarding the question of who should decide the future of these people. Such an ambivalent, vague position full of loopholes can only serve Tel Aviv. It is a direct encouragement for Israel to continue sabotaging the settlement of the key problem in a Near East settlement--the problem of creating an independent state for the Palestinian people.

[Shishkovskiy] And the Israeli prime minister, fully comprehending this, could appear to be cooperative when the question arose in Washington of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

[Druzhinin] Precisely, to distract attention. In essence there has been no disagreement between Washington and Tel Aviv. Begin left for home knowing full well that American support for Israel remained assured, while talks about the failure of the American-Israeli negotiations cannot, of course, be taken literally. It is simply advantageous for the United States to create the impression of some kind of friction in relations with Tel Aviv to be able to act as a peacemaker who is allegedly trying to force Israel to agree to a Near East settlement. Being dependent on the export of oil from Arab countries, the United States is obviously trying to deceive the Arab public by appearing to exert pressure on the Israelis and to defend the interests of the Arabs and the interests of peace in the Near East. In reality the true aim of American policy in the region remains, as before, support and encouragement of Israel.

[Shishkovskiy] It is worth noting that, during Begin's visit to the United States, Washington's politicians again confirmed that they have no intention of depriving Tel Aviv of American military assistance. Can one expect the Israeli aggressors to moderate their appetities after that?

[Druzhinin] During Begin's visit to the United States it was again announced that Washington hoped for the conclusion of an Israeli-Egyptian separate agreement. But is it not clear that such a deal would result in a split in Arab unity, which conforms precisely with Israel's desire to split the Arabs and then try to defeat them one by one.

It becomes ovvious in the light of all these facts that the American course in the Near East is a serious obstacle on the road to a just, peaceful settlement in that part of the world. It has already caused an exacerbation of tension in the Arab east, and it has made possible new, aggressive acts by Israel. This course blocks the resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Near East, although it is only such a conference, with the participation of all interested parties, which could put an end to the prolonged, dangerous conflict.

Washington's policy shows that the imperialist interests of the United States consist in retaining this flickering hotbed of war in the Near East, since this gives them the opportunity to strengthen their partner, Israel, and to undermine the processes of progressive political and socioeconomic transformations in the Arab world.

Having seen off the Israeli prime minister, Washington has again started talking with renewed ardor about the peacemaker role of the United States and about a Near East settlement through quiet diplomacy. However, the international public is beginning to gain an ever better understanding of the fact that this quiet American diplomacy, which is being pursued to the accompaniment of Israeli cannons, has nothing in common with the desire to eliminate a dangerous source of international tension and a threat to peace in the Near East.

Vietnamese-Cambodian Conflict

[Shishkovskiy] Now we return to your letters again. Events on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border are of interest. We fulfill your request.

The reason for the conflict is the continuing provocations by Cambodian forces on the border between the two states. Guided by a desire to consolidate peace and neighborliness on the Indochinese peninsula, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposed to the Cambodian authorities that a settlement of the border question should be based on complete equality of rights and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries. However, the Cambodian authorities did not respond to this constructive proposal. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese Government continues to persistently strive for a peaceful settlement of the border problem. On the eve of 1978 and again on 5 February this year, the Vietnamese Government made a whole series of concrete, constructive proposals: In particular, it proposed an immediate end to all military actions in the border regions, the organization of meetings between representatives of the two countries and the signing of a treaty on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two states. Unfortunately, these proposals, like the previous ones, were rejected by the authorities in Phnom Penh, who continue to incite anti-Vietnamese propaganda and to intensify armed provocations against Vietnam.

Western Currency Fever

What lies at the heart of the currency fever in the West? Why has the American dollar also become the European dollar? You are answered, comrades, by Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of history. Over to you, Lev Fedorovich.

[Strzhizhovskiy] The answer to this question involves the sources of the currency fever, which for decades has periodically shaken the world. Immediately after world War II, the United States proclaimed itself responsible for the fate of the world. In economics, this thesis was embodied in the imposition of the dollar's priority as the basic currency of international accounts. A whole range of international agreements between the United States and its Western allies consolidated this artificially created construction. The United States turned the International Monetary Fund and the International Reconstruction and Development Bank into instruments for the pursuit of its own imperialistic policy. In effect, these international institutions were turned into the State Department's currency skeleton key. They are used to facilitate dollar expansion and to increase the pressure on other countries' currencies.

[Shishkovskiy] At first the dollar really felt that it was the Western world's ruler, although there were contradictions in the model of the capitalist currency and financial system built on the hegemony of the dollar. Quite obviously world economy and trade need a firm standard, but the American dollar cannot be this standard because its fate is determined in Washington in the interests of the United States only.

[Strzhizhovskiy] And this was quickly confirmed. Gradually, step-by-step, the dollar slipped from its pedestal. It is enought to say that at first the United States gave up exchanging it for gold; then there was a devaluation of the American currency, then another. The American dollar copes badly with its responsibilities as the basic currency of the capitalist world, although Washington tries in every way to preserve its authority.

But all the same, the artificial organization of the entire Western currency and financial system has, in the final analysis, led to a situation about which the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote: The dollar has nevertheless become the currency of not just America. The United States has tightly chained its allies and competitors to its own currency, turning it into the medium of international accounts, and is now taking extensive advantage of this.

This vicious link conceals the causes of the currency fever. It is only necessary to evaluate this in order to understand the mechanism which goes to work every time the United States experiences economic difficulties. Thus it was during the crisis in the 1970's, which was caused by the American aggression in Vietnam. The same thing is happening today, when Washington is trying to ease its own economic difficulties at the expense of its competitors.

[Shishkovskiy] What is happening today on the world's currency exchanges?

[Strzhizhovskiy] The rate of the dollar is falling, with the blessing of the Carter administration, but other countries are obliged to save the American currency--to save it precisely because of the link which was mentioned earlier. This is primarily due to the fact that these countries' currency reserves consist mainly of American dollars. And the United States counts on this. Therefore, the banks of the FRG and Japan are obliged to keep buying up the depreciated green notes. The currency reserves of each of these countries now amount to $30 billion, and each fluctuation on the exchange, even the slightest, increases or reduces the value of these reserves. Suffice it to say that currency machinations on the exchange caused the FRG, for example, losses of almost DM 8 billion.

[Shishkovskiy] Did the West German and Japanese banks themselves take on the task of saving the dollar?

[Strzhizhovskiy] In part, yes. However, the paradox is that while supporting the rate of the dollar, these banks are simultaneously undermining their own position. The rise in the rates of the Japanese yen and the DM reduces the competitiveness of these countries' goods on the American market. Let me cite a simple example: A West German car costing DM 4,000 at an exchange rate of $1 to DM 4 could be sold on the international market for $1,000. Now that the rate of the dollar has fallen to DM 2, the price of the car has risen to $2,000. The car, the machine tool, the television set and the goods of the competitor become twice as expensive, and as a result of this there are fewer and fewer people in the United States wishing to buy them, and the export of foreign goods is sharply reduced.

[Shishkovskiy] And what happens to the cost of American goods?

[Strzhizhovskiy] The opposite occurs. On the contrary they, as a result of exchange machinations, become cheaper, which opens up new markets for these goods. Thus the United States is trying to achieve a reduction in its own deficit by playing on the fall of the dollar.

This is how the mechanism of currency fever appears, pure and simple. Of course, it also includes accidents and unexpected factors and mutual loss, but there is one peculiarity which distinguishes the present stage of currency fever from the previous ones: The White House is not in a position to cope by itself with the difficulties which have arisen. This alone explains the recent agreement between the United States and the FRG on joint stabilization of the dollar's rate. For this purpose, the FRG Federal Bank is giving the Americans a major currency loan.

The epidemic of the falling value of the dollar has dragged on. Like any illness, it is dangerous for all the partners who are linked in one way or another with the United States. And another shuffle in the rates of the capitalist currencies promotes the growth of inflation and unemployment, which is reflected most of all in the position of the working people.

RUBEN CONDEMNS NEUTRON BOMB AT LISBON IPU SESSION

LD311403Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Lisbon, TASS--A session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in which delegations from 75 countries of the world are participating has opened in Lisbon.

V.P. Ruben, the head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, spoke at a session of the Commission on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament. Under contemporary conditions, he declared, when the relaxation of international tension is becoming a reality, the hope is growing among all the people of the world for the ending of the ominous arms race, which is swallowing up mankind's material and spiritual resources. We wholly approve and deem opportune the raising of this question which is being discussed today within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

At the same time, the speaker continued, certain circles are persistently trying to foist upon the world a new inhuman weapon--the neutron bomb--intensively recommending its deployment in Western Europe. However, millions of people on the European Continent are aware of the tremendous danger of these "recommendations" and have joined in the mass movement against the neutron bomb to which many honest people on the other side of the Atlantic have also lent their voices.

An increasingly large number of states, the Soviet delegate went on to say, are now acknowledging the need to supplement political detente with efforts aimed at reducing military confrontation and promoting disarmament. He recalled the unanimous adoption--on the USSR's initiative--at the latest UN General Assembly session of the "declaration on deepening and strengthening the relaxation of international tension." The 28th UN General Assembly session also adopted a resolution "on a 10 percent reduction of the military budgets of the permanent member states of the UN Security Council and the use of part of the money thus saved for assisting the developing countries." The parliaments of all states, the USSR's representative declared, must strive for the full practical implementation of this important UN decision.

The Soviet Union, the speaker observed, resolutely opposes the neutron bomb. However, if this bomb is created, we shall be faced with the need to reply to this challenge to insure the security of the Soviet people and of their friends and allies. In the final analysis this will raise the arms race to an even more dangerous level. Therefore the Soviet Union has submitted a proposal for the mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production.

As far as the USSR is concerned, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed in conclusion, any initiative and any proposal that is really aimed at ending the arms race, at eliminating the threat of war, and at disarmament, will always meet with our understanding and our readiness to reach agreement.

The representative of the Polish People's Republic then stressed that the world is faced with a dilemma: the continuation of the arms race or the strengthening and development of the process of detente. We advocate the second possibility, and we are struggling for its implementation, she declared.

The speech by the U.S. representative was greeted here with bewilderment; he could find nothing better to do than to accuse the Soviet Union of using the discussion on disarmament for "attacks on the United States."

Parliamentarians from Mexico, Egypt and a number of other countries also addressed the commission's session. They expressed the concern of their people over the intensification of the arms race and called for the adoption of effective measures to eliminate the threat of nuclear conflict.

IPU MEETING IN LISBON CONCLUDES, ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

LD0123344 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, April 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy reports: The Inter-Parliamentary Union has ended its session here. The session was attended by 75 countries of the world including a Soviet delegation, led by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The session approved of the draft resolutions on the most important questions of today: disarmament, the setting of fair prices of products exported by developing countries, elimination of illiteracy, full abolition of colonialism. All these draft resolutions will be submitted for discussion of the 65th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is to be held in Bonn in September 1978.

Considering the urgent need of putting an end to the arms race and prohibition of production of weapons of mass destruction, the session adopted a draft resolution, calling upon the parliaments and governments of all states to invigorate their efforts in putting into life multilateral treaties and agreements, aimed at strengthening international security and developing peaceful relations. The draft stresses great significance of the current Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments and also the need of signing an agreement on nuclear disarmament, with all countries having nuclear weapons as its signatories. The session urged the parliaments and the governments of all states to adhere to the principle of renunciation of the use or the threat of force in international relations, to actively participate in drafting the agreements on the non-use of force in international relations. The draft resolution stresses the need of signing an international treaty on mutual renunciation of production of the neutron bomb and other new types of weapons of mass destruction.

It is noted here that the attempts of some Western powers to justify plans of production of neutron bomb, to present it as a "harmless" and "purely tactical" weapon somewhat darkened the work of the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The British delegation, for instance, distributed among the session participants a lengthy document, praising the "humane" qualities of the neutron bomb, its being "safe" for civilians. Recalling that exactly in the British Isles the movement against the neutron bomb has received a broad scope, Portuguese democratic press publications stress that "on the agenda are questions of disarmament, but not propaganda of new types of weapons of mass destruction". The actions of the British delegation, they write, can cause surprise at the least.

A number of session participants criticised the speech made at the Political Commission by the American parliamentarian who tried to present in strong words the movement of protest against the neutron bomb as "a propaganda method".

A delegate from Sudan, for instance, noted that the speech made by the U.S. representative was "couched in the 'cold war' terms and is at variance with the spirit of the Helsinki accords".

The session called upon the parliaments and governments of all states to give support to the just struggle of the national liberation movements in accordance with the resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations. The participants in the international forum of parliamentarians stigmatized the racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. They emphasised that their continued existence was a crime against mankind, a menace to international peace and security. The session denounced the imperialist powers which, in violation of the U.N. General Assembly's resolution, continue to cooperate with the racist governments in the south of Africa. A draft resolution passed by the session recognizes the legitimate right of the oppressed peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe to use all forms of struggle, including armed struggle.

The delegates of the Lisbon forum discussed the problem of illiteracy, describing it as one of the main causes of poverty, hunger and diseases. A draft resolution, approved by the session, calls upon the parliaments and the governments of all countries and competent international organizations to invigorate their efforts towards full elimination of illiteracy.

The session stressed the need of setting fair prices of products exported from the developing countries, the need of measures to reduce their external debt. The parliamentarians called for effective cooperation with developing states, particularly in giving them financial and technical aid.

SOVIET DELEGATE STATES POSITION AT MARINE ORGANIZATION

LD292308Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--"To protect the health of seamen, to reduce the danger of polluting the world ocean to the minimum,--such is the position of the USSR at the International Marine Consultative Organisation (IMCO)," stated Anatoliy Andreyev, the official Soviet delegate to the IMCO, in a talk with a TASS correspondent in connection with the organisation's 20th anniversary. Its membership is more than 100 countries.

The IMCO, Anatoliy Andreyev stated, is called upon to facilitate and promote broad social, economic and technical cooperation of all sea powers. Such activities, based on the principles of equality and reciprocal benefit, really promote stronger peace and economic progress.

The Soviet Union, Anatoliy Andreyev said, participated in the elaboration of all important IMCO recommendations, particularly, the convention regarding the design of vessels, making them unsinkable, regarding fire protection and rescue facilities.

In 1972 the IMCO adopted a convention on regulations for preventing collision of ships. The USSR delegation made a big contribution to drafting this international agreement, which in considerable measure helped to raise the safety of sea navigation.

"The experience of the Soviet Union is highly valued and is appreciatively used by other IMCO member-countries when elaborating international standards and various documents", Anatoliy Andreyev noted.

UNITED STATES

CARTER TOUR FAILS TO SATISFY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

U.S.-Nigerian Communique

LD031356Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1130 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] United States President Carter has completed his visit to Nigeria. His talks with the Nigerian leaders again revealed major differences in the positions of the two countries on key African problems. The sides restricted their joint communique to denouncing apartheid in general words. Yet the head of the Nigerian state, General Obasanjo, expressed the discontent of Africans with the broad cooperation of Western powers, the United States among them, with the regime in South Africa and their failure to use effective measures against the racists.

The sides spoke in favor of settling the Namibian problem on the basis of United Nations decisions, yet Obasanjo emphasized that SWAPO is the only lawful spokesman of the Namibian people.

The communique favors a conference on Rhodesia to promote the establishment of majority rule in that country.

There were demonstrations in Nigeria during President Carter's visit against the United States policy of cooperation with the racist regimes and against President Carter's calls for compromise between the Africans and the racists.

Anti-Cuban Campaign

LD031911Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has completed his visit to Nigeria, on the last leg [as heard] of his tour of Latin America and Africa. It was the first ever official visit to Africa by a U.S. President. Here is a comment by Yevgeniy Rusakov of the central Soviet newspaper PRAVDA.

The top U.S. delegation made use of its stay in Africa to push through its compromise proposals to solve the Rhodesian and Namibian problems by pacifying the racist regimes and pursuing Western economic, military and political interests. The policy of connivance and pacification carried out by Western powers toward the racist regimes in southern Africa helped to stage the farce of internal settlement in Salisbury. After the African countries and world community rejected the deal Washington has again been trying to galvanize the Anglo-American plan to solve the Rhodesian problem.

American officials used their 7-hour flight from Rio de Janeiro to Lagos for a barrage of allegations about Soviet and Cuban support of Ethiopia. The trip by the head of the American administration has been used to spread an anti-Cuban campaign first in Latin America and now in Africa.

Outlining the principles of American policy in Africa in his speech in Lagos, President Carter tried to discredit help to Ethiopia by the socialist countries and intimidate the African states with the Red danger. The American press describes the reception of the U.S. President in Nigeria as restrained. This reception reflects the apprehension of African countries toward Washington's new Africa policy, in which words do not match deeds.

U.S. Policy Unchanged

LD032101Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] President Carter is completing his foreign tour which took him to Latin America and Africa. Our observer Leonid Levchenko comments:

Washington pinned very considerable hope to this tour. It was designed to stop the decline of American prestige in the developing countries. Not for nothing was the accent being laid on Washington having a new approach to the problems of the Third World. But the tour failed to provide developing countries with an answer from the American President to their burning problems. That was the case in Latin America. It was the same in Africa.

The widely publicized new African policy of the United States proved to be no different from the old one. The talks between the American President and the Nigerian leaders revealed serious differences in the two countries' positions on key African problems. The head of the Nigerian state, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, expressed Africa's displeasure with the continuing cooperation of the United States and other Western powers with the south African regimes and their reluctance to take effective measures against the racists. It is significant that there were demonstrations and protests in Nigerian towns against the American President's visit. One can well understand the sentiments of the Africans because it is cooperation with the United States that strengthens racist regimes, makes them economically more viable, helps to preserve apartheid and bolsters up the racist military machine.

In Africa, like in other parts of the world, Washington supports the reactionary regimes while putting pressure on the progressive countries of the continent and on their political course. The United States seeks to set one African country against another and to incite conflict between them, using for this purpose the territorial issues inherited from colonial times. In order to preserve the bulwarks of racism and colonialism in southern Africa, Washington is even talking about spreading its responsibility to that area.

These new colonialist plans are camouflaged with inventions about a Soviet threat to Africa. It is, however, common knowledge that the Soviet Union pursues no selfish interests on the African Continent. It seeks neither bases nor concessions. Soviet sympathies and support are on the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa who are seeking freedom and independence. We have always believed that the disappearance of the last seats of colonialism and racism from the face of the African Continent would be in the interests of peace and progress in Africa and in the whole world.

Serious Differences Emerge

LD031658Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: President Carter of USA has ended his seven-day tour of Latin America and Africa which took him to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia.

Carter's trip took place amid growing discontent among the developing states with the U.S. policy and was aimed to smooth over these contradictions. According to observers, serious differences between the USA and these countries emerged at talks on both continents and no way towards a rapprochement has been found. There are still many problems, said a commentator of the CBS television company.

The press reports that in Venezuela, the first country visited by Carter, he was presented with a long list of grievances. The president of Venezuela, wrote the Baltimore SUN newspaper, made critical remarks about the attempts of the rightwing forces in the U.S. Congress to unilaterally revise the American-Panamanian treaties on the Panama Canal, so as to leave Washington the right to military intervention in the Canal Zone. This question is a matter of profound concern in Latin America where the actions of the legislators are viewed as a potential threat to Latin American sovereignty. According to the Washington STAR, it was put bluntly to the American side that the U.S. still ignored the needs of the Latin American states, interfered in their internal affairs and exploited their natural resources without giving anything in return. The hypocritical "human rights" campaign unleashed by Washington has boomeranged for the American guest. In Caracas, wrote the New York TIMES newspaper, the President himself was lectured on this theme. He was reminded, among other things, of the American support for the brutal repressive regime of Somoza in Nicaragua.

The hypocritical American stand on human rights provoked even greater irritation in Brazil where President Carter was told that U.S. incerference in the internal affairs of sovereign states would not be tolerated. A confrontation also took place during the discussion of trade and economic problems. As a result the President left Brazil leaving a chill in bilateral relations, as the Washington STAR put it.

The main subject of Carter's talks in Nigeria was the situation in southern Africa and the new version of the Anglo-American Rhodesia "settlement" plan with the help of which the West was trying to preserve its interests and influence in that country. However, the President's attempts to enlist the support of Lagos on the Rhodesian issue suffered a defeat. Nigeria, writes the Washington STAR, is a firm supporter of majority rule in southern Africa and categorically rejects any compromises. The newspaper stresses that the Nigerian head of state, Olusegun Obasanjo, was "openly sceptical" about the diplomatic game pursued by Washington and London.

As for other questions, the Washington POST notes that the United States gained nothing that was of substance from their discussion. The Nigerian Government rejected Washington's anti-Cuban campaign which seeks to cast a shadow on Havana's selfless aid to African peoples in the struggle against reaction. The American side reportedly tried to enlist Nigeria's assistance in its attempts to prevent a rise of oil prices by the OPEC member countries. Nigeria, however, viewed the American request as an attempt to use her to split the unity of that organization.

AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN TOUR KIEV, LEAVE FOR GENEVA

AU0311183Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A group of American congressmen recently spent 3 days in the Ukraine's capital. The group, members of the House Armed Service Committee, was headed by Price, chairman of the committee.

The U.S. congressmen visited the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. Belyy, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman told the visitors about the Soviet Ukraine's achievements in economic and cultural construction and about the structure and activity of the republic's supreme organ of state power. Taking part in the conversation were Zhukov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Nationality Soviet of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who accompanied the visitors on their tour; Serobaba and Orlik, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies; Makhinya, Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman as well as department chiefs in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The American congressmen visited Kiev Gorispolkom. Gorispolkom Chairman Gusev spoke to them about the history and development prospects of the Ukraine's capital.

On the occasion of the visit paid by U.S. congressmen to the Ukraine's capital, Kiev Gorispolkom gave a reception. The visitors toured the city and saw its historical monuments.

Today the American congressmen left for Geneva. At Borispol Airport they were seen off by USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies. The farewell party included Porter, the head of the advance party of the U.S. Consulate General in Kiev.

STATE DEPARTMENT INGORES ISRAELI MISUSE OF U.S. ARMS

LD310949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Revived Allegory"]

[Text] Do you remember the allegorical miniature depicting three monkeys: One of them was covering his ears, another its eyes and the third its mouth, personifying a total refusal to hear, see or speak. This allegory is finding living embodiment today.

Several times now U.S. State Department representatives have been asked about the fact that Israel is violating the American laws on weapons sales by utilizing them, not for self-defense, but for aggression against another country. The latest stock, meaningless answer to these anxious enquiries came from White House Deputy Press Secretary R. Granum recently. "The State Department," he declared, "has held an exchange of opinions on this question and is continuing to study it." The investigation is not yet over, Granum stressed.

The U.S. press is publishing a mass of materials about the way in which the American weapons, in the hands of Israeli aggressors, are the instruments for the murder of peaceful inhabitants--Lebanese and Palestinians--in Lebanon. Washington's connivance and support has resulted in the occupation of part of the territory of yet another Arab country. The whole world is protesting Tel Aviv's barbaric actions. And it is only U.S. State Department officials who see nothing, hear nothing and, of course, say nothing when it is a question of condemning the Israeli aggression.

NO U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI MOCK RAIDS ON SAUDI ARABIA

LD312056Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The Washington STAR publishes a long dispatch about intensified Israeli hostile acts against Saudi Arabia. The Israeli Air Force violations of Saudi air space and mock raids on the Saudi military air base in Tabuk have become too frequent. The Israeli planes have been flying over Tabuk to study its air raid tactics and to take aerial photographs. Tabuk is Saudi Arabia's main overland gateway to most Middle East countries. Hundreds of thousands of Muslim pilgrims pass through this point every year to the holy places in Mecca.

These Israeli acts are connected with the intensified pressure by Zionist groups in the United States, which are successfully trying to block the sale of sophisticated U.S. military planes. The Zionist pressure groups began to work with more zeal after Saudi Arabia denounced Israeli intervention in southern Lebanon.

Commentators have been drawing attention to Washington's reaction to this situation because its economic and political links with Riyadh are well known. These links were long determined by U.S. dependence on Saudi oil, Saudi investments in the U.S. economy, estimated at scores of billions of dollars, and also Saudi policy in the Arab world.

But all this has not had any effect on Washington's attitude, or on its special relations with Israel. Tel Aviv's hostile acts against Saudi Arabia have not been condemned by the United States.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO CANAL TREATY REFLECT NEOCOLONIALISM

LD311545Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[A. Kudryavtsev article: "Surrounding the Panama Treaties"]

[Text] Reactionary U.S. circles have not abandoned their attempts to prevent the new treaties on the legal status of the Panama Canal from becoming law.

The new treaties, which were signed in September 1977 by U.S. President Carter and Panamanian Chief of Government Torrijos to replace the colonial rights to "unlimited [bessrochnoye] use" of this most important waterway, which has been imposed more than 70 years ago by Washington's ditkat, envisage handing over control of the Canal Zone to Panama. The 1,432 square KM, over which the United States has held undivided rule and where it has derived great profits, is to come under national jurisdiction. The treaties stipulate the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the military bases located in the Canal Zone and from the special centers for training antipartisan "commando" units.

After the main Panamanian-U.S. talks had been completed, the United States succeeded, through political pressure, in imposing upon Panama the recognition of the United States' right to military intervention under the pretext of the "defense" of the canal, and also to priority passage of the U.S. Navy through the canal in the event of an "emergency situation." Nevertheless, the establishment of a deadline for ending the U.S. colonial presence on Panamanian soil is an important victory for the Panamanian people in their dogged struggle for full national independence and territorial integrity.

On 23 October 1977 the majority of Panamanians, in a nationwide referendum, supported the new treaties. In the United States the treaties went to Congress for ratification by the Senate. It would have appeared that the conflict, which had constantly poisoned the atmosphere of Panamanian-U.S. relations, had been settled. However, the new treaties had scarcely been born before they found themselves threatened with destruction. Speculating on the chauvinistic sentiments of U.S. extremists and also simply on the lack of information of the people who had for decades regarded the canal as "U.S. property," the reactionary press mounted a clamorous propaganda campaign with slogans about not allowing the government to surrender the positions of the "Stars and Stripes," and of combating America's "global retreat."

Dozens of political organizations and funds, senators and congressmen known for their conservative views, and the mighty propaganda apparatus joined the movement of the opponents of the Panama treaties. The scale and coordinated nature of this campaign reveal not simply an intention to torpedo the ratification of the treaties, but it is obvious that by using the example of the Panama problem, reaction is seeking to graphically demonstrate its irreconcilability to any positive changes in U.S. foreign policy.

This situation is provoking great alarm among sober-minded politicians in the United States and serious anxiety in Panama. O. Torrijos, the Panamanian chief of government, repeatedly warned Washington that the Panamanian people will not agree to any decision signifying continued occupation of the Canal Zone or interference in the country's internal affairs. The U.S. press emphasizes that the failure of the Panama agreements would mean a "veritable catastrophe" in U.S. relations with Panama and with Latin America as a whole, and would cause irreparable damage to the international prestige of the Carter administration.

Seriously worried by the situation that has developed, the White House has nevertheless made concessions to the right. Secretary of State Vance and the State Department, which has previously zealously defended the inadmissibility of any alterations to the "spirit and letter" of the agreements with Panama, began to call upon the Senate to restrict itself to "supplements" containing reservations about the texts of the treaties. About 1,000 paratroopers, who had undergone special training in the suppression of public demonstrations, were hastily sent to the Canal Zone.

This show of strength is further evidence of the tenacity of neocolonialist aspirations in U.S. foreign policy.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR MOBILE FORMATIONS 'IMPEDE DETENTE'

LD031043 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 March 1978 publishes on page 9, under the headline "The United States Is Once Again Preparing for Local Wars," a 300-word abbreviated reprint from U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which declares that the United States has decided "to create a crack military strike force which will be rushed to any hotbed of conflict in the world." Noting that "deterrence and, if necessary, large-scale war in Europe" remains the task of the "bulk" of the U.S. Armed Forces, the reprint suggests that Defense Secretary Brown is reserving three divisions as a "quick reaction strike force so that the United States can wage another 'small-scale war' somewhere else." However, the reprint concludes, "high-ranking administration representatives stress that the 'cardinal question is whether, after what happened in Vietnam, we have the political national will to utilize military might for any other purpose than to defend our own country and our allies from a direct Soviet attack.'"

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA accompanies this reprint with the following "observer's opinion" by Yuriy Yartsev under the headline "Following Scenario X...":

"The talk of a 'direct Soviet attack' with which the article in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT ends is nothing other than a direct echo of the myth of the 'Soviet threat.' Lately monstrous fabrications have been concocted on the basis of this myth with particular zeal and regularity. Why?

"An 'important reassessment' of American military strategy by the present administration is now taking place in the United States--a fact confirmed recently at the highest Washington level. What is the essence of this reassessment? What is being reviewed? In what direction?

"Some 10 years ago the strategic policy approved by the White House was this: The United States must be capable of waging a large-scale war in Europe and another in Asia and of staging a smaller-scale--one might say half-size--bloodletting anywhere else. Nowadays, instead of two and a half wars, there is talk of only 'one and a half wars.' The amendments are obviously dictated by the time. It is not that the defeat in Vietnam brought the Pentagon strategists to their senses, it is merely that it demonstrated the finite nature of American potential and resources.

Some people have realized this, some people have not. But obviously the policy of 'one and a half wars' is also conditional since those cited by the magazine acknowledged with reservations that a Soviet attack on the United States is the 'least likely danger' and an offensive to capture Europe is an equally remote threat.' What is unconditional is obviously the 'half'--that is the small-scale war, which is largely the object of the current reassessment. This is confirmed by the flood of statements from the American side that the Soviet Union is interfering in local conflicts, by the list of the areas where America 'has considerable interests' (South Korea, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf) and, finally, even by the headline of the article which we have reprinted in abridged form--a headline which speaks for itself: 'The United States Is Once Again Preparing for Local Wars.'

"However, why once again? Because the 'quick reaction' plans which the Pentagon is reviewing and rewriting are pretty well known. They are at least 25 years old. The creation of special forces has been planned several times since the Korean war. Combat training of units intended for conflicts 'of local importance' has even begun. The scenarios which have been made public have related primarily to the Near East. The oilfields have been compared with pain centers and the oil supply routes to America, Japan and Western Europe with nerves. Prick these points, sever these nerves and a disaster will happen. The only way of helping to avoid it is an American military presence.... What was meant then and what is meant now? Not, of course, military advisers or technical specialists--the United States continues to send both to a whole series of countries. Something completely different is being planned: the preparation of crack mobile units numbering tens of thousands of men. This is a much more serious matter, and it reeks of direct American interference in many regions of the world.

"The 'military dangers' which have provided the grounds for the reassessment of American strategy are imaginary. On the other hand, the plans bearing the mark of the eagle which, is gradually being transformed from the U.S. emblem into the symbol of the Pentagon, are real. And they are all the more dangerous since they stimulate the arms race, preserve and maintain hotbeds of tension and therefore impede detente."

NEW U.S. WEAPONS DEVELOPMENTS EVIDENCE OF ARMS RACE AIMS

LD041031Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[From the V. Vinogradov and V. Berezin International Military-Political Review: "Whipping Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] Before the eyes of the numerous journalists and U.S. Army staff officers who recently gathered on the Chrysler Corporation's test range in Detroit, the first experimental XM-1 tank moved forward and suddenly stopped. The driver just could not move it, and sensing that they were in a very uncomfortable position the company representatives tried to blame the trouble on "the extremely cold weather."

This incident did not disturb the Pentagon leaders. They are preparing, the American press reports, to acquire the new tank as armament, and in 1979 the army will receive 110 machines. In subsequent years about 7,000 more XM-1 tanks will be built for the U.S. Armed Forces, although originally it was intended to have 3,312 of them.

This attests that, as well as constantly increasing and improving the arsenal of strategic arms, the Pentagon is continuing to undertake impressive programs of equipping the American Armed Forces with conventional weapons. And the example of the tanks is not the only one.

A few days ago a 5-year naval program was revealed which envisaged the construction of 70 new large ships and the modernization of 13 already built. In particular, immediate plans call for an increase in the size of the aircraft carrier fleet. The intention is to construct so-called medium aircraft carriers of up to 62,000 tons. In addition to aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, submarines, landing, antisubmarine, reconnaissance and other ships figure in the same program. UPI reports that the United States is creating a new type of antisubmarine ship which will travel on an air cushion at a speed of up to 100 knots. "This ship is considered the forerunner of a completely new class of warship, which will render the U.S. Navy more effective and capable of resolving more tasks," R. McLeavy, editor of JANE'S reference manual, writes.

The U.S. Air Force is endeavoring, and not without success, to keep up with the army and navy. It proposes, for example, buying 1,388 of the latest F-16 fighters. Deliveries of the first production models of this aircraft to the U.S. Air Force are scheduled to begin next January. The decision has also been made to begin production of a modified U-2 reconnaissance plane equipped with long-range radar.

Characteristically, the word "new" is found most often in reports on the plans to increase U.S. military might. This is how several recent reports of foreign news services have begun: "The Pentagon is developing new types of chemical weapons and is continuing its research in the field of bacteriological weapons." "The Pentagon has decided to begin mass production of a new type of weapon--hollow-charge shells using reprocessed uranium." "The Pentagon is developing new CBU-24 fragmentation bombs which, when dropped from a single bomber, can destroy all life over an area of more than 12 square kilometers." And so on and so forth. Conclusion: The American military leadership is putting the emphasis on creating and producing the most modern means of destroying people by so-called conventional weapons. This is in addition to the fact that work on improving the strategic arsenal is already in full swing: cruise missiles, MX mobile missiles, MK-12A warheads with increased accuracy, Trident missile-carrying submarines and others. Thus the U.S. military-industrial complex is broadening the scale of the arms race even further.

And all this is being accompanied across the ocean by exaggeration of the myth of the "Soviet threat." All kinds of fabrications are being inflated about the "Russians' aggressiveness," about the "armadas of Soviet tanks" supposedly ready to invade Western Europe here and now, about the "Red squadrons" which, they say, will sever U.S. maritime communications any day now, about the "terrible danger from the air." Here, with the help of the CIA, figures are juggled impudently and the thesis of the "gap" and the "crisis" in America's armed forces is spread zealously. By frightening the public and then pursuing an escalation of the arms race the American military-industrial complex and its advocates are seriously complicating the international situation.

AMERICA EXPANDS FOREIGN ARMS SALES TO THIRD WORLD

LD311506Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: One of the items of the election platform of the Democratic Party during the 1976 presidential election campaign envisaged curtailment of the volume of U.S. sales of armaments abroad. Carter told the voters then that the United States cannot make claims to the role of a world leader and simultaneously remain a major supplier of armaments to other countries.

The time that has passed since they showed that all these promises have not been implemented. Far from curtailing arms supplies abroad, the United States considerably expanded them. As before, the United States firmly holds the leadership in this deadly business. Official statistics show that while the volume of U.S. sales of armaments amounted to 1.89 billion dollars in 1966, it was 5.02 billion dollars in 1973 and reached ten billion dollars in 1977.

The composition of the Pentagon's customers underwent considerable changes in the recent years. Before 1970, the main recipients of U.S. armaments were Washington's traditional allies, such as European countries, members of the NATO bloc, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. At present the bulk of U.S. arms deliveries goes to countries of the Third World. They receive 60 percent of U.S. military deliveries. Pursuing its strategic aims and seeking to protect its political and economic interests, the United States brings armaments into practically all hotspots in the world, delivers armaments to dictatorial and puppet regimes in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The list of the main recipients of U.S. weapons now includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, South Korea, Uruguay, Chile, and other countries.

In addition to direct arms deliveries, the United States increases its penetration of countries of the Third World by exporting military know-how concluding contracts on construction of war factories in those countries, according to the Pentagon's data, the United States participates in 50 such joint projects now.

PENTAGON DEVELOPING NEW KINDS OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD311153Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Article by candidate of military sciences Col I. Grabovoy: "On the Pentagon's Instructions"]

[Text] As the U.S. Defense Department's recently published annual report to the Congress has revealed, the Pentagon is continuing to develop new types of chemical weapons at an increasing pace. It was reported here that increased attention is being devoted to the creation of so-called binary contaminants.

What are the special features of such kinds of chemical weapons?

It must be said first of all that it is not a question of some new supercontaminants, so to speak. The existing formulas (VX gas, for example) already possess very high toxicity. In this respect, as transatlantic apologists for chemical warfare have declared, they are perfectly content with them. They are concerned about something else--how to increase the efficiency of chemical weapons, simplify the technology of producing contaminants, facilitate stockpiling and increase safety of handling them. It is for precisely these purposes and on Pentagon instructions that work has progressed for several years on binary chemical weapons in special military and civilian laboratories.

The essence of the binary principle consists of the fact that a combat contaminant is obtained from two (hence the term "binary"--double) components, each of which individually either does not possess toxicity at all or is only slightly poisonous. The mixing of these two components and the chemical reaction between them with the formation of the corresponding contaminant take place directly in the weapon during the time taken to deliver it to its target.

It has to be said that the idea of binary-type chemical weapons is not new. Even before World War II the United States tried to develop aerial bombs utilizing such a principle. At the time, however, they evidently failed to prove convincingly the advantages of the binary principle, in which many shortcomings have been discovered. In addition to reasons of a military-technical nature, the present return to this idea is undoubtedly due to a number of other considerations.

As is known, at the insistence of the peace-loving public, as long ago as 1925, the majority of states signed the Geneva protocol banning the use of suffocating, poisonous or other gases and bacteriological means in warfare. It was also signed by a U.S. representative, although the United States took almost half a century to ratify this agreement. In 1972 the USSR and the other socialist countries proposed concluding a new convention which would outlaw not only the use but also the production of chemical weapons and provide for the destruction of their stocks.

While not venturing to reply by rejecting these clear and concrete proposals, people in the West are trying their best to avoid realizing them, evidently counting on the emergence of binary chemical weapons. It is not for nothing that U.S. specialists have repeatedly pointed out that it is far easier to conceal the production and stockpiling of binary-type combat contaminants than the deployment of conventional chemical weapons.

MANIPULATION OF CURRENCY SYSTEM SERVES SELFISH U.S. AIMS

LD021650Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 2 April--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The International Monetary Fund--the IMF, the leading Western financial and monetary organization--has announced that a system of floating rates has been enacted for the currencies of its member-countries. This officially confirms the main capitalist states' repudiation of the so-called Bretton Woods agreement of 1944, which fixed currency parities.

The floating rates have been imposed upon the IMF by Washington, which sees in them one of the most effective ways of recovering its commanding position in the Western economy, and of restoring the "sick" dollar to its former strength. As long ago as 1971, the United States violated the fund's charter by unilaterally renouncing its currency's convertibility into gold. The dollar has twice been devalued. The calculation is simple: The dollar's depreciation against the currencies of its partners and rivals' leads to a cheapening and increase of U.S. exports, and increases the cost of goods from other countries.

Since the summer of 1977, the dollar has been slipping incessantly, depressing the West European countries and Japan which seriously fear an exacerbation of their own problems in finance, foreign trade and economics as a whole.

Although the United States tirelessly expresses its concern for the "currency anarchy," the press correctly observes that Washington stands to gain a good deal in this situation and is sponsoring it. Despite the recent agreement with the FRG on joint actions to "save" the dollar and repeated promises to stop its decline, the American administration has done nothing to accomplish this. At the end of last week, the dollar again fell on the international currency markets.

The collapse of the Bretton Woods system inflicts considerable damage on the developing countries, since floating rates mean an increase in external debts and an exacerbation of their balance of payments deficit problem. Presently, their joint deficit has reached the astronomical sum of $30 billion.

The legalization of the new currency system adopted through U.S. pressure does not eliminate the disorder and squabbling on both sides of the Atlantic. According to the Washington POST, all that has evolved is a "new game" for the bosses of the capitalist world. Its aim is the same as the old one--to secure one's own interests at the expense of others.

BREZHNEV WRITES FOREWORD FOR U.S. BOOK ON HIS LIFE

LD3120000Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev: Spirit of Mutual Understanding and Confidence--Vital Precondition"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, March 31, TASS--"Leonid I. Brezhnev--Pages From His Life" is the title of a book just published by Simon and Schuster, a major and well-known publishing house in the USA.

The book describes the life of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev; his path from a metal worker to the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, head of the Soviet state; and his outstanding contribution to resolving the tasks of communist construction, to tireless struggle for peace and mankind's social progress.

In the foreword "To The American Reader," which opens the book. Leonid Brezhnev remarks: I agreed to write the foreword because its publication in the United States, it seems to me, will help the American reader get a better knowledge of the life of the Soviet people and thereby promote understanding between our nations, which bear a special responsibility in the world today.

Everybody knows that there is a considerable distinction between the Soviet Union and the United States in the social and political systems and the world outlook, in historical backgrounds and in the geographical and international political positions.

But one can easily see that there is also much in common in the character of our peoples, as indeed of many other peoples. Besides, the Soviet Union and the United States share much that is similar; the size of territory, natural wealth, the scale of production, and the development of a high level of science and technology. Our two countries can, by virtue of their positions in the world, do a great deal to avert another world war and its unprecedentedly catastrophic consequences.

Also, much depends on our two countries abilities to carry out such complex and pressing human tasks as protecting the environment on our planet, exploring outer space, reproducing and intelligently utilizing the earth's energy and food resources, and combating the most dangerous mass diseases.

However, the most important and the most urgent task is that of the preservation of peace, the prevention of war. The road to this lies through ending the arms race.

The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to prevent war, to stop the preparations for it, to halt the manufacture of the endless succession of new types of armaments. We are holding out our hand to all who are prepared to join us in fulfilling this truly great objective.

Today, when it is a matter of delivering humankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation, cooperation between our two countries acquires particularly great significance. The edifice of detente cannot be allowed to collapse under the onslaught of the protagonists of cold war and the arms race.

The establishment of a spirit of mutual understanding and confidence is one of the vital preconditions of cooperation. Cooperation is possible only when relations are founded on mutual benefit and mutual respect and on noninterference in each other's internal affairs. As everybody knows, this has become a cardinal principle of the modern world community. The more so must this become a norm of relations between two powerful states. The attempts to gain something out of inflammatory artificial propaganda campaigns and out of a feverish race to develop new means of mass annihilation can only lead to the deterioration of the international atmosphere and an aggravation of relations, and this is something in which our peoples are not at all interested.

I should like to make the point again: The Soviet people have friendly feelings for the people of the United States. The development and strengthening of our relations with the United States of America constitute one of the paramount tasks of our country's foreign policy. A good foundation has been laid and some important progress has been made in this direction in the past few years. However, much remains to be done. For our part we are prepared to do it. I profoundly believe that the further and stable improvement of relations between our countries is possible, and I intend to do everything in my power to make Soviet-American relations a factor of lasting peace and international cooperation.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent, Michael Korda, the editor-in-chief of the Simon and Schuster publishers are grateful [as received] to Leonid Brezhnev for his agreement to write the forward to the book, from which this important and interesting document gained a lot. He said they are confident that the book will attract the keen attention of readers.

Michael Korda said that when the publishers proposed to print a biography of Leonid Brezhnev, they proceeded from a whole number of factors. One of them is the growing interest of Americans in the life of the Soviet Union, its social system and its foreign policy. U.S. citizens respect Soviet leaders. In regard to Leonid Brezhnev, they know that he is an outstanding personality and will acquaint themselves with his views and thoughts with interest.

Lastly, a considerable number of Americans come out sincerely for better understanding between the peoples of our countries and we believe that the publication of the book will contribute to this noble course. In conclusion, Michael Korda stressed that its success will be in considerable measure facilitated by the fact that it is a very honest, truthful book, which is always appreciated by readers.

KOMMUNIST CONDEMNS PRC LEADERS' IMPERIALIST COURSE

OW031344Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Report on KOMMUNIST article: "How Mao Tse-tung's Successors Are Fighting Against Socialism and Its Allies"--date not given]

[Text] As socialism has strengthened considerably, the aggressive cliques in the capitalist world have become more worried about the attractiveness of socialist theory, practice and its domestic and foreign policies. The capitalists, in dealing with socialist achievements, their own economic failures and colonial losses, the departure of an increasing number of countries from capitalist development and the continued rise in the prestige of communist parties in capitalist countries, are frantically preparing for war by reinforcing their reserves and undermining the new situation which is the most influential factor for increasing the prestige of world revolution.

In his report to the 25th CPSU Congress, Central Committee Secretary General Brezhnev stressed: Peking's policy is to make China a reserve force for the belligerent imperialists because Peking openly opposes the majority of the socialist countries. This policy does not conform to socialist principles and ideals and has recently moved even farther to the right. Mao Tse-tung's successors are not only trying to preserve Maoism as the correct ideology for the future, they are also deliberately promoting their foreign policy's most unpopular aspects--hostility toward the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, the cause of peace and the principle of winning national and social liberation for people of all countries. From its very beginning, Maoism tended to collude with imperialism, and is now cooperating with extremely reactionary capitalist forces.

The article continues: In carrying out this policy, the present Chinese leadership is trying to disguise its hypocrisy by referring to its alleged interest in the victory of the world socialist revolution. To make themselves credible, they fabricated the pseudo-revolutionary Three Worlds theory. They believe this theory unites the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of world revolution and is a scientific theory which has inherited, upheld and developed the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism.

In a similar manner, PEOPLE'S DAILY, publicized this nationalistic and geopolitical theory in its 1 November 1977 editorial article entitled "The Three Worlds Theory of Chairman Mao Is an Enormous Contribution to Marxism-Leninism."

The article continues: Chairman Mao's Three Worlds theory inevitably resulted from his own view of the world. In 1946, Mao regarded the entire world situation as a struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States for domination over the rest of the world. He said: Between the Soviet Union and the United States, there are many capitalist, colonial and semicolonial countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. Mao Tse-tung believed that the conflicts between the Soviet Union and the United States was based not on their differing class structures but on their pursuit of different goals.

Judging by the PEOPLE'S DAILY article, the Three Worlds theory includes Maoist ideas that conform with the hegemonic aspirations of the Chinese leaders and their social chauvinism. The nightmare of a bourgeois rebirth in the USSR and the USSR's transformation into a social-imperialist superpower is paramount in the theory.

The Maoists slander Soviet domestic and foreign policies as symptoms of degeneration. The high degree of centralism, which is a characteristic of the planned economy of developed socialism, is depicted by the Maoists as a symbol of monopolist capital. They regard the diminishing gap between the Soviet and U.S. gross national products as a sign of the vitality and development of social-imperialism and decline of the older form of imperialism. They do not regard the diminishing gap as a result of the victory of socialism over capitalism.

Along with the development of the national economy, the Soviet state has expanded foreign economic relations and increased trade with newly independent countries and strengthened economic, political, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation with them. However, Peking calls all this proof of the expansion of social-imperialism. The broad internationalist support given by the Soviet Union to the people of various countries in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, including military assistance to various national liberation movements and victims of aggression, is according to Peking, an intervention by an imperialist country against the internal affairs of other countries. Peking leaders are not embarrassed by the fact that their view of Soviet support contradicts the view given by the fighters for freedom and independence. Peking leaders pretend to be oblivious to what these fighters say. Naturally, the Peking leaders continued this pretense concerning a recent remark by Algerian President Boumediene. He said: We openly tell everyone that the Soviet Union has done many things for the Arab people. When the Egyptian troops rushed to recover the Suez Canal, they possessed Soviet weapons. Other countries also won victories with Soviet weapons. All the hardships in the Middle East and Africa have been caused by weapons from the West.

The author of the KOMMUNIST article, after discussing Mao Tse-tung's successors' belief that opposition to socialism, its allies, and its friends is the primary task for the Third World, says: Although Peking continues to call for the formation of the broadest international united front against the two hegemonists--the Soviet Union and the United States--it actually attempts to form an anti-Soviet, antisocialist front that includes the United States. Last year, in a discussion with the president of AFP, Teng Hsiao-ping openly invited the United States to join an anti-Soviet military and political alliance. He said: In order to crush the Soviet plan for global war, I hope the whole world--the Third World, the Second World, and even the First World, i.e., the United States--will join this undertaking.

Peking has frequently called on all reactionary forces in the world to unite with the United States and has urged imperialist elements in Western Europe and Japan to strengthen military and political cooperation. These appeals hinted that Peking intends to take concerted action with the United States to oppose the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Teng Hsiao-ping has even frankly confessed to such an intention.

While advancing their schemes, Maoists have done their best to purify imperialism, claiming that imperialism is not the souce of war, that imperialism is not an archoppressor and exploiter, and that Soviet social imperialism is aggressive while U.S. imperialism is defensive. In their perfidious actions, the Maoists have even seen the necessity of very close contact between the PRC and imperialism. Thus, they have confirmed that Maoism can only deviate to the right because, as an ideology and policy, Maoism is essentially a combination of anticommunism, petty-bourgeois counterrevolutionary conservatism, and reactionary nationalism.

The KOMMUNIST article continues: Chinese leaders today actually deny that the world is divided into two antagonistic social systems. Instead, they formulate the antiscientific and subjectivist Three Worlds theory. This theory denies socialism an independent status and regards the very existence of the world socialist system as unnecessary. In 1974, Maoists declared that the socialist camp was nonexistent. Today, they have gone even further: PEOPLE'S DAILY has said that historical conditions do not call for the formation of a new socialist camp.

All this demonstrates that the Chinese leaders side with capitalism in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. They follow the world's reactionaries policies in dealing with today's urgent problems. They have been pursuing a hostile policy. Thus, China is the primary provocateur of international tension and subversion of peace and socialism. Disguised as Marxists, the perpetrators of this policy can lead innocent persons astray. Therefore, this policy can be still more dangerous.

In tampering with Marxism, Peking's theorists have employed such tactics as outright falsifications, quotes out of context, and gross distortions to conceal their own counterrevolutionary position.

The article continues: Another significant fact is that Maoists categorize nations according to their outmoded theory; classes and people as the "enemy," "ourselves", and "friends." Under the guise that international class struggle is fluid and complex, they maintain that it is impossible to create a permanent formula to distinguish the world's political forces in international class struggle. On the pretext of opposing dogmatism, they reject any attempts to differentiate among the world's political forces.

It was in conformity with this theory that the Maoists unleashed so-called class struggles in China and, in the name of a cultural revolution, launched a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat.

Hiding behind this argument, the Maoists also classified various countries and people according to the Three Worlds theory in order to dominate others in international affairs. Therefore, it is not strange that Peking's friends include neocolonialists, military industrial bosses from imperialist countries, NATO generals, fascists, revanchists, U.S. political leaders and various anti-Soviet elements. The Maoists also deviously misused remarks by Marx, Engels and Lenin on 19th century tsarist activities in Europe to prove that the Soviet Union is the No 1 enemy of the entire world. They selected passages from the works of these people to prove that the Soviet Union is continuing tsarist policies.

The KOMMUNIST article notes that Mao Tse-tung's doctrine and imperialism have similar counterrevolutionary goals and that both are contending for power. Mao Tse-tung's ideology is inseparable from imperialism. Imperialism has been and will continue to be the most powerful enemy of socialism. Anticommunist forces support and rely upon imperialism and Peking's political activists are no exception. Peking has served the monopoly capitalists ideologically and politically, which is very evident in Peking's latest explanation of the Three Worlds theory. Foreign leaders, including Albanians who once supported Mao Tse-tung's doctrine, now criticize Peking. Albanians consider Chairman Mao's Three Worlds theory as a haven for U.S.-led imperialism and international bourgeois and reactionary interests and as a foundation for traitors, turncoats and new capitulationists.

This theory proves the second international's social-chauvinism. ZERI I POPULLIT directly denounced those who support this theory and peddle the threat of war in order to wave a counterrevolutionary banner and to defend their capitulation and compromise with imperialism.

In conclusion, this article says: The Chinese leadership's inclination toward imperialism poses an extreme danger to peace, democracy and socialism. This danger stems primarily from the fact that warmongers and reactionaries have found supporters in Mao's successors, who not only ardently oppose international detente, but also help imperialism to oppose the forces of nationalism and social liberation. This increasing danger makes even more urgent the struggle of communists and others who support peace, progress, freedom and the independence of all countries against the doctrine of Mao Tse-tung, who was a reserve force for imperialism.

KRIANGSAK'S PRC VISIT REINFORCES MAOIST CONCEPTS IN ASIA

BK011346Y Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 31 Mar 78 BK

[(Vladimir Litrov) commentary: "Peking's Diplomatic Maneuver"]

[Text] Many observers believe that the official visit to China by a delegation led by Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, which began on 29 March, is influenced by Peking's diplomatic activities in Asia.

What does Peking expect to gain from this diplomacy? This question has been raised in official circles in South Asian countries, whose relations with China are, according to public opinion, still far from normal.

Before departing for Peking, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, a member of the delegation, said in an interview with THE NATION that he was going to discuss bilateral relations. He said, among other things, that Thailand hopes to obtain information about Peking's policy regarding Overseas Chinese.

The problem is that regardless of its diplomatic relations with Thailand, Malaysia, Burma and other Asian countries, Peking has endlessly supported subversion in these countries. In effect, Peking believes that the maintenance of diplomatic relations with neighboring countries can occur while interfering in their domestic affairs. Anyway, that was what the Chinese ambassador in Kuala Lumpur meant by his reply to an official Malaysian protest that many pro-Peking agents were connected with terrorist activities in the country.

Besides, many experts on international affairs have pointed out that official relations between any country and China has not spared that country from Peking's interference in its domestic affairs. The contrary is more likely, because the opening of such relations by Peking has frequently taken place under certain conditions.

For instance, during the opening of diplomatic relations with Thailand 3 years ago, Peking demanded that Thailand recognize the Maoist concept and not oppose hegemonism in Asia.

Similar demands have appeared in PEOPLE'S DAILY, published to coincide with the arrival of the Thai visitors in Peking.

In practice, this concept makes normalized relations between China and certain neighboring countries dependent on worsening relations between them and third countries. This, and similar concepts, of which Thailand is aware, have been clearly designed to [words indistinct] the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Thai delegation's visit to China is considered in Asian circles as a reinforcement of Peking's diplomatic attempts to end its isolation in the world. However, it is premature to presume that Peking is ready to abandon its pretentious strategy in order to spread Maoist influence in Asia.

Whereas in the past Chinese travelers carried materials containing Mao's picture and his quotations, currently Peking diplomats carry pamphlets of modernized Maoist concepts. However, these changes do not imply that the objectives of Peking's foreign policy have changed.

These objectives have been and are being attained by exploiting contradictions between certain countries and maintaining the sources of tension in various regions of the world, including those in Asia.

PRC SEEKS TO UNDERMINE LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE

OW030402Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0930 GMT 25 Mar 78 OW

[Shalygin commentary]

[Excerpt] The participants in the Seventh UN Law of the Sea Conference will try to reach an agreement, but the success of the conference depends largely on whether they can resolve the differences discussed at previous conferences. Many difficulties remain in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on the law of the sea because certain countries advocate ideas detrimental to the lawful rights and interests of other countries, thus further complicating the conference discussions.

Peking's stand has gravely undermined the work of the conferences. At the six previous conferences, the Chinese delegates persistently prevented any serious discussion of an agreement process; instead, they adopted and insisted upon a provocative stand by supporting an irresponsible proposal aimed at justifying unilateral seizures of large areas of water. As you know, China's stand in opposing the 12-mile territorial limit is quite ambiguous. One day, Peking itself may proclaim a 200-mile territorial limit. Any map clearly shows that Peking's demand for a 200-mile territorial limit would harm the interests of the Southeast Asian countries. Many east China Sea islands which China now claims would lie within that 200-mile limit.

In discussing passage on the high seas, the Chinese delegates have adopted a peculiar stand. Peking wants to create a situation in which certain countries will control the activities of all other countries on the high seas. This shows that Peking wants to obtain special rights so that it can make demands on a certain neighboring country by alleging that this country's activities on the high seas are detrimental to Peking's interests.

A Chinese proposal also puts development of continental shelf resources in conflict with coordination among economic zones. It is not difficult to see that Peking's proposals, which are aimed at defending China's expansionist policy in the waters near the developing Southeast Asian countries, contradict the interests of the developing countries. These proposals would prevent the realization of a maritime situation advantageous to the developing countries, and would undermine the sovereignty of developing nations in exploring underwater resources.

However, it would not be correct to say that the conference is doomed to failure because of certain countries' negative attitudes. The key to success at the Law of the Sea Conference lies in abandoning unilateral demands, demonstrating tolerance and considering the interests of all nations. If this is done, the oceans of the world can become areas of international cooperation and detente.

SUCCESS OF CEMA ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

LD291850Y Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--Socialist countries' cooperation has now become the most dynamic economic force in the world. The national income of CMEA member countries increased by fifty per cent in 1977 as compared with 1970, gross industrial output went up by 60 percent. Their mutual foreign-trade turnover last year more than doubled in comparison with the level of 1970. At the same time the rates of growth of the national income and industrial production of the Common Market were 50-66.7 percent lower.

These data were given today by the Soviet week EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Cooperation in the development of the fuel and energy resources gains in scope and strength, the newspaper writes. Thus, the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline entered a decisive phase. Through the pipeline Soviet natural gas will be supplied to the countries participating in the construction.

CMEA countries' foreign-trade turnover in the past year increased by 11 per cent and ran at over 158,000 million roubles. Mutual trade turnover of CMEA countries grew by 15 per cent, turnover of trade with the developing countries by 22 per cent and with the developed capitalist countries by 0.7 per cent.

CMEA countries actively cooperate with Yugoslavia, Vietnam, Finland, Iraq, and Mexico on the basis of appropriate agreements. Cooperation with Laos and Angola is being set up.

"The results of the CMEA activities in 1977 convincingly show that the socialist economic integration of CMEA member countries confidently grows stronger", the newspaper writes.

KATUSHEV CONFERS WITH BLOC AIDES ON COOPERATION ISSUES

LD031531Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 30 March in Moscow K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, T. Wrzaszczyzk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and V. Pula, CSSR deputy premier, and had talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, with them on questions of further deepening bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV STOPS IN KIEV ON RETURN FROM SRV

AU041008Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mladenov recently spent 2 days in Kiev. He stopped there following his official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Comrade Mladenov was received by Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevel and had a friendly conversation with him. He toured Kiev and familiarized himself with city projects and places of interest. The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a luncheon in honor of the visitor.

On 2 April Mladenov left for home. At Borispol Airport he was seen off by Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Shevel and other officials. The farewell party included Bulgarian Consul General in Kiev Minkov.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES VISITING BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD031445Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Development of Cultural Ties"]

[Text] On 30 March, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a Bulgarian delegation headed by G. Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, which has come to our country to participate in the final week of the festival of Bulgarian dramatic art. Questions of further comprehensive development and deepening of Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation were discussed.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

MEETING BETWEEN HUSAK, BRAZILIAN CP LEADER REPORTED

LD040902Y Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 4 TASS--There has been a meeting here between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechslovakia and Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party, now in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial, friendly talk Gustav Husak and Luis Carlos Prestes have noted that the relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Brazilian Communist Party are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They discussed pressing matters of the international communist and working-class movement.

TIKHONOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

LD311035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The Soviet delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned from Berlin on 29 March. The delegation was in the GDR examining the preparation of a program for specialization and cooperation between the USSR and GDR for the period through 1990 elaborated in accordance with the agreement between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

BRIEFS

POLISH AGRICULTURAL MINISTER--Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Polish Agricultural Minister Leon Klonica and had a friendly talk with him. Problems concerning the further deepening of agricultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed. The talk was attended by the USSR Agricultural Minister Valentin Mesyats. [Text] [Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD]

EEC GRANTS MOST FAVORED NATION STATUS TO PRC

LD031434Y Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, April 3 TASS--A trade agreement providing for the granting of the most-favored nation treatment to China has been signed between the PRC and the European Economic Community here today. As EEC officials have admitted, this agreement goes beyond a purely commercial framework and is of a certain political significance.

The line towards rapprochement with the EEC pursued by Peking for a number of years already, has the obvious aim of establishing contacts with NATO through the Common Market in order to team up with this organization on an anti-Soviet war-mongering platform and at the same time to gain access to military arsenals of the North Atlantic bloc, to wide markets of weapons and military equipment for a modernisation and re-equipment of its army.

A strict ban on exports of strategic materials to the communist countries is known to exist in the EEC member-countries. But the agreement signed today between the PRC and the Common Market envisages no limitation on the sale of strategic goods to China. It is noteworthy that the initialling of this agreement early in February this year "coincided" in time with the sounding out by China of the possibility of purchasing large consignments of weapons in a number of NATO countries, which are also EEC members. The point at issue is, in particular, the striving of the PRC to purchase in the FRG military helicopters of the Messerschmitt concern.

The increasingly clearer striving of Peking to draw closer to NATO on the anti-Soviet platform once again reveals the real nature of the instigatory policy of the Chinese leadership pursuing great power and hegemonic aims.

RISKS TO GREECE IN ENTERING EEC POINTED OUT

LD022250Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Talks have taken place in Copenhagen between Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis, and his Danish colleague Jorgensen, who currently holds the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. The talks were devoted to the problem of Greece joining the Common Market.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of the talks, Jorgensen said that Greece may join the EEC next year.

Karamanlis' present visit to Copenhagen, our observer notes, is yet another testimony to the desire of the ruling circles in Greece to drag the country into the Common Market, as quickly as possible. According to what Jorgensen has said, this desire of Athens finds understanding and support on the part of the community's leadership. If previously there were some reservations regarding the time of Greece's acceptance into the EEC, the crux of which was that Greece's economy should first meet the average level of the Nine on basic indices, then now such reservations have been lifted.

In forcing the country into the Common Market, the Karamanlis government is acting in the interests of both Greek big bourgeoisie and foreign monopoly capital. Commenting on Athens line on this question, the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote: The path to submission to international capital has been chosen by the majority of Greek industrialists and financiers.

It should be noted that this is a question of the submission of Greece's economy to international industrial-financial concerns with which the comparatively weak Greek enterprises are not in a position to compete. There can be no doubt that economic submission will also lead to a considerable loss of Greece's political independence and to a limit on its sovereignty.

Greek communists and other true patriots are pointing to this danger presented by membership in the EEC. The Communist Party is resolutely coming out against monopoly against participation in the community, which runs counter to both Greece's national interests and the interests of the Greek working people. The country's entry into the Common Market would bring them fresh burdens in the shape of greater exploitation and an increase in prices and unemployment.

Many Greeks are not unjustified in being afraid of such prospects. They know that the people of the Common Market states have experienced this and continue to experience it for themselves. The Greek communists, in warning the public of the fatal consequences of the country's admission to the European Economic Community, stress that it is not participation in the closed policy of the economic grouping which would promote the strengthening of the country's independence and the solving of its economic problems, but a widening of mutually advantageous trade-economic links with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community, and with the developing states.

TALKS BETWEEN DANISH, GREEK PRIME MINISTERS DESCRIBED

LD011936Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, April 1 TASS--Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis has ended his two-day official visit to Denmark. He held talks with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen on the question of Greece's accession to the Common Market, economic problems and relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said upon completion of the visit that there had been certain progress in the talk on the admission of Greece to the EEC. In his opinion, it may be speeded up and transferred to 1979, although he admitted some remaining outstanding problems.

Anker Jorgensen said that the question of the admission of Greece had not been included into the agenda of the session of the European Council to be held in Copenhagen on April 7-8. In this connection he promised Karamanlis that he would inform the participants of the session on the results of the Danish-Greek talks.

Touching upon Greece's stand on NATO, from whose military wing it pulled out, Anker Jorgensen said that he will welcome any step that could lead to Greece's becoming again a "full member of NATO."

EAST-WEST TRADE SEMINAR OPENS IN AUSTRIA

LD031226Y Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bad-Ischl, (Upper Austria), April 3, TASS--(TASS correspondent Igor Maslov) The 11th international seminar on questions of development of East-West trade and economic relations, which opened here today is devoted to issues pertaining to broadening trade between states with different social systems.

The representative nature of this forum is seen from its composition. The seminar in Bad-Ischl is being attended by noted scholars in the field of economics from the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Britain, the FRG, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and other countries.

Together with their Austrian colleagues they are to discuss questions pertaining to a further broadening of trade exchanges and industrial cooperation as a new form of envigorating economic East-West ties, concluding deals on a compensation basis and cooperation in the markets of third countries. Considerable attention will be devoted to the problem of establishing relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Aid and the Common Market.

The fact that scientists of many European countries are attending the seminar is indicative of its great significance, a TASS correspondent was told by Professor Georg Docks, vice president of the society for the study of Eastern and southern Europe. Under the conditions of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, East-West trade plays a growing role. It serves not only the benefit of peoples, but also contributes towards a better international division of labour. The broadening economic cooperation between East and West European nations, he stressed, is in full conformity with the provisions of the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN MOSCOW; SEES KOSYGIN

Submits Export Offers

AU311200Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Mar 78 p 10 AU

[Heinz Lathe dispatch from Moscow]

[Text] Moscow--The Austrian export offers for the coming years that are now being discussed in Moscow involve 15 billion schillings worth of goods, but it is still completely open as to how much of this can actually be implemented. A second round of talks on Thursday by Austrian Chamber of Commerce Chairman Sallinger and numerous Austrian business representatives with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Komarov and the heads of the most important foreign trade organizations in charge of imports from the West provided the Austrian side with the opportunity to explain in greater detail the technological offers of Austrian industry.

The range of proposals extends from packing machines through rollers, beer concentrate and ships. The representatives of the medium-sized enterprises, which are new in the Soviet market, are drawing attention particularly to the great variety of their production programs. In the past, one gained the impression in Moscow that the Soviet side tended to give preference to big companies as business partners.

The latest talk presented the opportunity to provide the Soviet side with more information about the efficiency of Austrian medium-sized enterprises. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Komarov declared that the Austrian deficit in trade with the USSR should not be overrated since the balance of trade situation between trade partners changes frequently. In this context he particularly stressed the importance of barter transactions. Also during the talks potential cooperation projects as well as cooperation in third countries were discussed. In the afternoon, Chairman Sallinger met with D. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. At a final talk to be held before Sallinger concludes his Moscow mission on Friday, both sides will take stock of what has been accomplished thus far.

Received by Kosygin

LD312140Y Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin received today in the Kremlin the president of the Federal Chamber of Economics of Austria, Rudolf Sallinger, who was in Moscow, leading an Austrian economic delegation.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the development of trade and economic relations and strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria were touched upon. The sides noted, in particular, the broad opportunities existing in both countries for developing a number of industries.

The Austrian economic delegation was in Moscow from March 28 to 31 and had talks at the foreign trade ministry of the USSR, the Committee for Science and Technology, the Chamber for Commerce and Industry, and also at other ministries and departments.

During the talks a constructive exchange of views was held on the further development of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic cooperation, and negotiations were continued on cooperative projects, a discussion of which was started during a working visit to the USSR last February by the Federal Chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky. Soviet foreign trade organisations and Austrian firms continued commercial negotiations on the reciprocal deliveries of machinery, equipment and other commodities in 1978 and the following years.

BREZHNEV VISIT TO FRG AT 'BEGINNING OF MAY' ANNOUNCED

LD032156Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is to pay an official visit to the FRG at the beginning of May at the invitation of FRG President Walter Scheel and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

ZIMYANIN DELEGATION CONCLUDES HELSINKI TALKS

For a Moscow PRAVDA report on the 28-30 March Helsinki visit by a CPSU delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and Moscow TASS reports on the CPSU-Social Democratic Party of Finland communique on the visit, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 4 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Delegation Returns Home

LD010922Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which had been in Finland at the invitation of the leadership of the Finnish Social-Democrat Party, returned to Moscow on 1 April.

30TH TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS BEGIN IN USSR, FINLAND

Gromyko Leaves For Finland

LD040920Y Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--A Soviet Government delegation led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Moscow for Helsinki today. The delegation left for Finland to attend the celebration of the 30th jubilee of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union at the invitation of Urho Kekkonen, the president of the Republic of Finland, and the Government of Finland.

Opening of Friendship Week

LD012319Y Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 1, TASS--A week of Soviet-Finnish friendship opened here today. It is held to mark the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Held throughout the country will be joint Soviet-Finnish seminars, meetings, discussions, lectures on the significance of the treaty in strengthening and enriching the friendly, good-neighbourly relations of the two countries.

The week of Soviet-Finnish friendship was sponsored by the "Finland-Soviet Union" society. Representatives of the government will participate, along with representatives of the Communist Party and other parties and the democratic organizations, in numerous functions in the week's programme.

Report on Helsinki Celebration

LD012317Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 1, TASS--A celebration meeting was held today at Helsinki's hall Kultuuritalo to mark the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The celebrations, keynoted by the slogan "For Friendship, Cooperation, Peace and Progress", were held on the initiative of the Communist Party of Finland, the Finnish People's Democratic League and other democratic organizations of the country.

Speaking at the meeting, A. Saarinen, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, expressed satisfaction with the positive development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. We shall continue to vigilantly protect and develop them. This is one of the main objectives of the Finnish Communists and the People's Democratic movement of the country, he said. A. Saarinen drew attention to the danger of development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, specifically the neutron bomb. The peoples of the world resolutely come out against the intention to start the production of this weapon and to deploy it in Europe.

The participants in the celebration meeting, to a stormy applause, took the decision to send a message of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message stresses that the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has become a firm foundation of Finland's peaceful foreign policy and the relations between the two countries.

Sorsa Arrival Met by Kosygin

LD041030Y Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--A government delegation of Finland arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation headed by Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, is to attend the celebration of the 30th jubilee of the treaty of friendship cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland. At the airport the delegation was met by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Kirill Mazurov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Jaakko Hallama, the ambassador of Finland in Moscow. Representatives of the public of the Soviet capital were present, too.

A guard of honour was lined up on the airfield and the national anthems played on the occasion of the delegation's arrival.

Demichev Attends Ambassador's Fete

LD312044Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Hallama, the ambassador of the Finnish Republic in the Soviet Union, held a reception today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland. Present at the reception were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of culture of the USSR; Klychev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

CPSU EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PCI IN FACE OF TERRORISM

LD031857Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1834 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The CPSU Central Committee has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] which says: "Soviet communists have been following with concern the increasingly frequent instances of political provocations and terrorist acts being perpetrated by reactionary-adventurist forces in Italy. The most serious and dangerous of these was the kidnaping of Aldo Moro, the eminent Italian politician." "There is no doubt that those who are inspiring and organizing such actions are following one aim--to bring about a situation of tension and fear in the country, to undermine the position of democratic forces, and, if they succeed in this, to provoke action against all the country's democrats, and primarily against the communists," the telegram says.

In these alarming days for Italy, the telegram stresses, Soviet communists express their ardent solidarity with the struggle of the Italian communists in defense of the country's democratic institutions, for mobilizing the masses, and in every way raising vigilance against the schemes of international and internal reaction.

TROOPS RESPONSIBLE FOR ULSTER MASSACRE RETURN TO SCENE

LD031108Y Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 3 TASS--The democratic public of Northern Ireland received with indignation an announcement that a battalion of paratroopers that took part in the shooting of a peaceful demonstration of the civil rights movement in Londonderry in January, 1972, returns to Ulster at the end of this week. Faced with protest against this crime, the British authorities then had to withdraw the battalion from Ulster. Not one of the criminals guilty of that massacre was punished. Several of them were even promoted. And now the criminals will return to the scene of their crime. A number of prominent public and political leaders of Northern Ireland describe London's decision as a provocative action which will invariably result in the worsening of the situation in Ulster. The return of the criminals guilty of the massacre shows that London continues to rely on armed force in its actions for "introduction of order" in Ulster.

U.S., ISRAEL DISAGREE ONLY ON SECONDARY QUESTIONS

LD031515Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[From the V. Vinogradov, V. Berezin international military political review: "Southern Lebanon: The Occupation Continues"]

[Text] The situation in southern Lebanon remains extremely tense. Israel, not submitting to the UN Security Council resolution on immediate withdrawal of troops from occupied Lebanese territory, is to all appearances preparing another major armed action in the area. The Israeli command is continuing to send new combat contingents and military hardware into southern Lebanon. The massing of Israeli tank and mechanized units and subunits is reported. The Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA does not exclude the possibility of the Israelis forcing a crossing of the Litani River in the eastern sector with the aim of moving further north.

Israeli artillery is subjecting the positions of detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces to mass shelling. Occupying mechanized units are from time to time attempting to seize bridges across the Litani River, but these sorties are receiving a fitting rebuff from detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces.

American newspapers, in reporting the situation in southern Lebanon, write that "the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory is a long way off" (Washington POST). They even point out that the occupation will continue "for at least a month" (New York TIMES). And in Tel Aviv no secret is made of the fact that Israel needs that time to prepare positions to maintain its control over southern Lebanon even if it is has to withdraw its forces from there.

With this aim Israel is giving all-round support to Lebanese conservative forces and generously supplying them with arms and military hardware. Gen M. Gur, chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, who visited the seized Lebanese city of Marj 'Uyun, met with Major Haddad, commander of the armed formations of the conservative forces in southern Lebanon, and assured him that the Israelis "will not leave the right-wing Christians at the mercy of fate and will continue to give them all-round help." Relying on this support, Haddad stated that his "south Lebanese army" intends with time to establish complete control in areas now occupied by Israeli troops. This "army's" main task, he stressed, is to prevent the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces from regaining positions in southern Lebanon. Thus it is practically a question of establishing some kind of "regional autonomy" in southern Lebanon or creating a "separate state formation" dependent on Israel. In this case, the Baltimore SUN points out, southern Lebanon will become "a major Israeli sphere of influence."

As is well known, the brazen position of the Tel Aviv rulers, who refuse to withdraw their troops from southern Lebanon immediately, receives the support of the American administration. Although on his return from his transatlantic trip Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin tried to give the impression that his talks there were "difficult" and that the United States all but exerted "pressure" on Israel, in order to urge it to change its approach to the problem of a Near East settlement, the facts testify that if there are disagreements between Tel Aviv and Washington they are only on secondary questions and are of a purely tactical nature. On the whole the two long-standing partners understand each other well and act together. How can there be any question of "serious disagreements" if M. Begin himself has stated that Israel and the United States agree on three points: first, on the need to conclude peace agreements with individual Arab countries; second, on the unacceptability of creating a Palestinian state; and third, on the exclusion of the PLO from any peace talks?

Unmasking the talk of the "pressure" allegedly exerted on Israel by the United States, the Baghdad newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B rightly noted that this is only a propagandist maneuver. What is the value of such "pressure," the newspaper asks, if the United States is continuing to supply the aggressor with sophisticated arms? And indeed there is no end to the flow of arms from over the ocean. Regular supplies are planned. Thus the Pentagon has informed the U.S. Congress of its intention to supply Tel Aviv with 60 improved Hawk antiaircraft missiles. A few days ago the American administration's decision to sell Israel the top secret "Flare" night-vision devices designed for installation on tanks and 30-40 Hughes combat helicopters became known.

One cannot fail to note--and many observers indicate this--that one of the factors making it possible for Israel to maintain its tough position is not only U.S. support but also the split that still exists in the Arab world that was caused by the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President A. as-Sadat.

The Lebanese events, which became possible as a result of the general failure to settle the Near East crisis, are attracting the constant attention of the Arab and world public. They confirm, the Aden newspaper 14 OCTOBER writes, the striking contrast in the approach to the Arab and Palestinian problem by the forces of imperialism and reaction on the one hand and the socialist countries on the other. Imperialism, the newspaper notes, has always supported and supports Israel so it can be a knife in the heart of the Arab world, where the struggle of national liberation forces is spreading. As for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they occupy a principled position of solidarity with the Arab countries and give them unselfish help. This time too, 14 OCTOBER concludes, the Soviet Union has unreservedly condemned the Israeli attack on southern Lebanon and demanded the speedy withdrawal of aggressor troops from occupied territory.

ISRAELI CABINET DISCUSSES WEIZMAN CAIRO VISIT

LD031456Y Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["More Concessions Demanded"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 3 TASS--According to reports from Jerusalem, the Israeli Government discussed the situation which formed at the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks. The cabinet meeting discussed the results of the recent visit of Defense Minister Weizman to Cairo and questions of tactics to which he should adhere during the new trip to the Egyptian capital which is planned to be made, as was announced, in a few days' time. The government's spokesman declared that a "certain progress" was made at the talks in Cairo and stressed that Egypt should again consider the proposals that Israel had made for resuming the work of the political and military committees.

In this connection analysts point out that no changes have been made in the Israeli stand. Tel Aviv continues stubbornly ignoring all the provisions without which a just and durable peace cannot be established in the Middle East.

Thus Israel refuses to withdraw all its troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, refuses to grant the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state.

From the positions of outright diktat, the Israeli leaders conduct a dialogue with Egyptian President as-Sadat, who sacrificed the interests of the common struggle of Arabs against Israeli expansionism for the sake of concluding a separate deal with Begin.

They demand that Egypt should actually waive its right to sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula, agreeing to the preservation of Israeli air bases and militarized settlements there and to Tel Aviv's military control in strategically important points. Besides that it is demanded that Egypt should give up stationing its troops in the peninsula.

In these conditions the words of the Israeli Government spokesman about "progress" at the talks with Egypt can mean only one thing, that the Egyptian leadership manifested the readiness to make new concessions under Tel Aviv's pressure so as to pave the ground for the conclusion of the separate deal. Summing up As-Sadat's position, the Washington POST writes that the Egyptian president is now showing more flexibility than ever before.

ISRAELIS INTRODUCE CURFEW IN SOUTH LEBANON

LD031254Y Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["Terror of Israeli Aggressors"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, April 3 TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Borisov reports:

The Israeli occupation troops are entrenching themselves in the occupied territory of south Lebanon. According to reports coming here, the Israeli authorities introduced a curfew everywhere in the southern districts and set up check points on all main roads. Special units of punitives stage wholesale searches and arrests of peaceful people. All communication between south Lebanese villages was broken off.

In the Yatyr village, Israelis blew up some 30 houses and shot to death several people accused of contacts with the Palestinian resistance movement. A whole quarter was destroyed in the Qana village, and its population was arrested. The Israeli command warned the population of south Lebanese districts that the Israeli army will be punishing everyone who opposes occupation and evades joining the pupper "army of south Lebanon" that is being hastily created.

More units of Israeli troops and military equipment are being brought into the occupied areas. Israeli planes constantly make reconnaissance flights not only over south Lebanese districts but also over the central part of the country.

NEWSMEN SAY TRUST CHARACTERIZES USSR-SYRIA TIES

LD031407Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Syrian Ba'th Party press officials K. Nawfal, editor of the journal AL-MANDIL, and W. Gasimí, editor of the news section of the newspaper AL-BA'TH, are in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for party links between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party. The Syrian guests visited the editorial office of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. They were accompanied by D. al-Hamid, press attache of the Syrian Embassy in the USSR. During a talk they shared their impressions of their visit to Moscow.

The friendly and warm welcome by our Soviet comrades has made a great impression on us, the Syrian journalists noted. In Moscow we have once again sensed the strength of the friendship which links our peoples. This was particularly manifested in the attention paid us in the extensive opportunities to become acquainted with the work of the Soviet information agencies and the press.

Speaking of relations between Syria and the USSR, the guests stressed that they are characterized by mutual trust and sincerity. And this is natural, since the Soviet and Syrian peoples are fighting alongside each other against the plans of imperialism and Zionism, and they support the national liberation movement throughout the world.

The Syrian journalists highly praised the help provided by the Soviet Union to the Syrian republic in training national scientific and technical cadres and also in constructing projects of important significance for the country's further economic development.

In this context, they emphasized, it is necessary first and foremost to mention the Euphrates dam, which is to play a tremendous role in developing the Syrian economy and in the life of the Syrian people. The dam, like many other projects in whose construction the Soviet Union is participating, will remain an unfading symbol of Soviet-Arab friendship.

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, as well as his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders, the guests said, served as graphic proof of the development of cooperation between us.

Speaking of the results of their visit the Syrian journalists stressed the nature of the program for their visit to the USSR, which has made it possible for them to carry out all assigned tasks.

We see the most significance of our visit, the guests went on to note, in the fact that it will serve to strengthen cooperation between journalists of the Soviet Union and Syria. We hope it will be a substantial contribution to the development of friendship between our countries. The Syrian Government is striving to strengthen this friendship, and the Ba'th Party, the Syrian Communist Party and other progressive forces of our country are also in favor of it.

Speaking of the significance of joint press links between Syria and the USSR, the Syrian guests stressed the importance of such cooperation. It has already been successfully practiced for several years and plays a substantial role in consolidating the friendship of the peoples of our two countries.

ISRAELIS PLACE MINES IN SYRIA; 12 KILLED

LD031158Y Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 3, TASS--The Syrian Arab Republic sent to the command of the United Nations force for observance over disengagement of Syrian and Israeli troops a protest in connection with an act of subversion staged by Israeli commandos in the Syrian territory. An official statement circulated here says that Israelis penetrated beyond the ceasefire line and placed several mines in a densely populated area in the south of Syria. 12 people were killed by mine explosions.

DEMOCRATIC GROUPS BACK ANTI-NATO CAMPAIGN IN TURKEY

LD012236Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] Judging from a report in the magazine YURUYUS, a campaign against the policy of aggression by the imperialist NATO bloc, and for Turkey's withdrawal from this militarist bloc, starts in Turkey next week. It is expected that many democratic organizations will participate in this campaign, which will be organized on the initiative of the Worker's Party. The anti-NATO movement in Turkey is constantly growing and is supported by various public forces.

Yesterday Prof Recai Erguder, president of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, who was a guest in our country for some time, spoke on Moscow television's news program, which is watched by millions of people. Professor Erguder denounced plans for the production of the neutron bomb and came out against all aspects of the arms race.

Under pressure from the NATO leadership, Turkey also spends colossal sums on (?arms), while on the other hand millions of Turks see that good-neighborly relations between their country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are constantly developing. This in turn exposes the lies of the imperialists with regard to a Soviet threat.

As you are aware, visitors from across the ocean are arriving in Ankara one after another these days. Recently, American Senator Javits, an American delegation headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Vice Admiral Moorer, U S. naval forces commander, visited Turkey's capital. William Ford, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, is expected to visit Ankara at beginning of next week. Even from the list of these visitors it is easy to understand that the United States is bringing massive diplomatic pressure on Turkey to consolidate the ties binding Turkey to NATO and thus to strengthen NATO's southeastern flanks. Blackmailing Turkey with the possibility of a continuation of the arms embargo and a restriction of economic aid, the American visitors hope to obtain from it assurances that it will remain loyal to the Atlantic bloc. However, whatever its intentions on this subject, the United States will be forced to bear in mind that the broad masses in Turkey are (?opposed) to the country's tieup with imperialism and are against its remaining in NATO. The campaign due to start next week, against the NATO policy of aggression and for Turkey's withdrawal from NATO, reaffirms this.

Campaign Begins

LD040945Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 4, TASS--A broad campaign for Turkey's withdrawal from the aggressive military bloc was launched in Turkey today on the initiative of the Workers' Party under the slogan of "No to NATO".

Our party, Behice Boran, the chairman of the Workers' Party, said, emphasised more than once that as long as NATO and American bases, nuclear warheads, missiles and combat planes are retained on Turkish soil, Turkey will not be able to improve its relations with socialist, Middle East and other developing countries that are waging an anti-imperialist struggle.

The conclusion of a pact of friendship and nonaggression with neighbouring countries, she emphasised, must be an important integral element of our foreign policy and a condition for safeguarding national security.

CYPRIOTS CRITICIZES U.S. DECISION TO SELL ARMS TO TURKEY

LD031540Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 3, TASS--Foreign Minister of Cyprus M. Rolandhis made a statement about the intention of the United States Government to resume deliveries of armaments to Turkey. The minister stressed that this decision will aggravate the situation in Cyprus and will lessen the opportunities of a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the United Nations resolutions. He said that the United States assumes complete responsibility for a possible failure of the efforts aimed at achieving the settlement.

The Cyprus people can trust Washington no longer, Rolandhis said. He also expressed doubts about the motives on which the United States Government bases its political decisions.

It is believed in the local democratic circles that the political manoeuvring of the U.S. administration with regard to Cyprus is prompted least of all by the striving for a peaceful and just settlement of the conflict. The only reason for Washington's decision is the fear of the weakening of NATO's southern flank, the wish to preserve at any cost [words indistinct] in that country.

Imperialism is the main obstacle to peaceful settlement in Cyprus, said General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus Ezekias Papaioannou. The imperialist forces try to liquidate the Cyprus state, to create in its territory a bridgehead for implementing their designs in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the Middle East. The Cyprus issue, he stressed, must be solved only in a peaceful and democratic way, on the basis of appropriate resolutions of the United Nations.

BRIEFS

TURKISH RED CRESCENT PRESIDENT--Moscow, March 30, TASS--President of the Soviet Red Cross Valeriy Baltiskiy and President of the Red Crescent Society of Turkey Redjai Er-guder spoke for the development of cooperation between these organisations, which has long-standing traditions. Mutual aid does good service to the peoples of both countries, stressed the two presidents at a talk held here today at the executive committee of the USSR Red-Cross and Red-Crescent Society. The talk ended the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Turkish guest. Redjai Er-guder came to the Soviet Union last Wednesday. He toured the country and visited Moscow, Leningrad, and the Azerbaijanian capital of Baku. He studied the activities of the Soviet Red-Cross covering over 90 million people and learned much about the life and work of the Soviet people. Redjai Er-guder invited the Soviet Red Cross to be a guest of honour at the congress of the Turkish Red Crescent Society due to be held in April. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

MATERIAL ON VISIT OF RICHARD MOOSE TO MOGADISCIO

Seeds of New Conflict

LD011130Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Substantial progress has been made at the talks Under [as heard] Secretary of State Richard Moose had in Mogadiscio about American supplies to Somalia. This is disclosed by a State Department spokesman in Washington. In connection with this report our observer Vladislav Kozyakov writes:

It is a disturbing fact in itself that American arms supplies to Somalia were discussed at a time when the issue of peace settlement in the Horn of Africa is so urgent. Currently thousands upon thousands of refugees are returning to their homes which they had to abandon for fear of a Somali invasion of Ethiopian territory, the Ogaden Province. In reports from Addis Ababa a total of more than 1 million citizens had to abandon their homes. The material damage caused by the aggressors runs into $500 million. The Government and public organizations of Ethiopia are now giving all possible assistance to the returning refugees; they give them food, clothing, tractors and seeds for the sowing season. At the same time the Ethiopian Government is making efforts to promote peace, to prevent military clashes. Its proposals on this score are clear and fair. Somalia must renounce its territorial claims on the Ogaden, on part of northern Kenya and on Djibouti. It must recognize the present borders as final.

According to a statement by an Ethiopian Embassy official in Rome, Ethiopia has already put forward its proposals on a settlement of the conflict, and Somalia must take the next step.

It would seem that in these conditions all the countries that really have a sincere desire to end tensions in the Horn of Africa must refrain from any actions that could become an encouragement of further aggression. But America's policy in the region is along different lines: It practically serves the whipping-up of tensions and the worsening of the situation. Indeed, when Somali troops invaded Ethiopia and penetrated more than 700 kilometers inside its territory the United States actually sided with the aggressor. This was displayed in American arms supplies by a third country and in Washington's attempt to interfere with assistance to Ethiopia from the socialist countries to repel the attack it had been subjected to.

Just recall hom many claims were made that the Soviet Union and Cuba were interfering in African affairs, that allegedly, together with Ethiopia, they are intending to occupy Somalia and capture the whole of the Horn of Africa. All these were just tales. The goal of the Soviet Union and Cuba was to help the Ethiopian people to expel the aggressor from their land. Now, when the goal has been reached, the socialist countries are doing their utmost for a final peace settlement, for upholding the principles of inviolability of existing frontiers.

But now, too, in the new conditions, the actions of American diplomacy can only make a settlement in the Horn of Africa more difficult and sow the seeds of new military conflicts. This may be the effect of the current discussions of American arms supplies to Somalia at the American-Somali talks. Nothing of substance has changed by Washington's reservations that the granting of military aid to Somalia will be conditional on recognition of territorial integrity of countries.

The Somali leaders, who carried out a military adventure against Ethiopia, can resort to some coverup statements to create the appearance that American reservations are met, but they far from intend to renounce their policy of aggression in the future.

According to a statement made a few days ago by Kenyan Foreign Minister Waiyaki, who was making an address to the government, army and people of Ethiopia: Although you have routed the enemy we are not certain that he has given up his plans, since he has failed to renounce claims to the territory of Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia.

Reports have also appeared lately in the press of African countries that Somalia is getting ready to annex Djibouti. News agencies carrying the reports have noted that the issue of a new Somali adventure against a neighboring country was a subject of discussions during the talks the United States Under Secretary of State Richard Moose held in Mogadiscio.

Lasting peace in the Horn of Africa can be established only if the Somali leaders give up their territorial claims on neighboring countries as well as their plans for new military adventures. As for the promised American arms supplies for the Somali Army, they can only inflame the bellicose Somali policymakers, who lay claim to foreign lands.

U.S. Policy in Horn

LD032218Y Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Moose, President Carter's representative who is now in Mogadiscio, has said that U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa is constructive, not destructive. Here is a commentary by Aleksandr Mikhaylov:

The Americans pretend that they want to bring peace to the area, but nothing could be further from the truth. The activities the United States is engaged in are meant to intensify the conflict. Let us remember some facts. To start with, the United States had very strong ties with the Imperial Government of Ethiopia and had military bases and experts in the country. At that time it was possible for Americans to control the Red Sea, which is an important commerical route. The United States also could have applied political pressure on regimes it hated, if necessary. However, the imperial regime of Ethiopia vanished. The Ethiopian people, following the examples of south Yemen and Somalia, chose democracy on the basis of which to build socialism. The new Government of Ethiopia asked the United States to dismantle its base in Asmara, but U.S. imperialism was not prepared to give up its interests in that area, which has strategic value. American vessels still sailed off the coast of east Africa, and construction of the American base on Diego Garcia began. At the same time, the Washington leaders embarked on preparations to intensify the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia. The American's main objective was to see the destruction of these two powerful countries.

The Somali invasion of Ethiopia has cost thousands of lives and left towns destroyed, the economy disrupted and thousands of people homeless. Somalia has lost a great deal more than the $7 million promised to the Somali Government by the Americans. What is more, what the Americans want is not in the best interests of Somalia. The United States has once again promised Somalia more arms and is preparing the Mogadiscio leaders for a new act of aggression. With a view to taking advantage of the Somali defeat and thus achieving its own strategic objectives, this will mean, in effect, compensating the Somalis for what they lost in Ethiopia. This will also mean stopping the socialist development of both Ethiopia and Somalia.

MASSES NEED MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY, ETHIOPIAN SAYS

LD040940Y Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 4 TASS--For the Ethiopian people's revolution to successfully develop it is necessary that the broad masses be equipped with the Marxist-Leninist ideology. This has been stated by Tamrat Ferede, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. He made a speech at a ceremony of presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the political school "Yekatit-66". Having received a powerful instrument of revolutionary struggle, the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism, he stressed, addressing the graduates, you must hand over your knowledge to the masses who are now declaring in favour of formation in Ethiopia of a party of the working class.

ETHIOPIAN RELIGIOUS SEMINAR CONDEMNS IMPERIALISTS

LD021856Y Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 2, TASS--Participants in a seminar attended by 1,200 representatives of the country's Christian and Muslim communities, just over, came out in support of the (?socialist) road of development for Ethiopia. They condemned interference by imperialist circles and reactionary Arab regimes in the country's internal affairs and voiced confidence that, struggling in a united front for building a new democratic society, the Ethiopian people will never be divided by religion.

ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION NOT FOR EXPORT, PAPER SAYS

LD311900Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 31, TASS--In connection with the stay of Munyua Waiyaki, Kenyan minister of foreign affairs, here, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes editorially today that the Ethiopian revolution is not an object for export and the developments inside the country do not influence Ethiopia's relations with other countries. Although Ethiopia and Kenya follow different ways of social development, they are brought together by the struggle to improve the wellbeing of their peoples. The strengthening of friendly contacts between the two countries promotes stronger peace and security in the region.

Touching upon the situation in the Horn of Africa, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes next that the war is far from being over. Ethiopia and Kenya view the deliveries of arms to Somalia under the cover of "self-defence needs" as an encouragement of Mogadiscio's expansionist aspirations by the allies of that country. The newspaper emphasizes that Ethiopia and Kenya must make their contribution to the restoration of peace and stability in the region.

MARSHAL SOKOLOV MEETS MACHEL, CHIPANDE IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD031523Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Maputo, 1 April TASS--Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, who is here on an official visit. During the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendly mutual understanding, the sides exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest.

Speaking at a reception in honor of S.L. Sokolov, A. Chipande, Mozambique minister of national defense, said that in the difficult times of the anticolonial struggle the people's forces for the liberation of Mozambique received fraternal assistance from the Soviet people and their armed forces. They have occupied a consistent and firm internationalist position wherever it has been a question of defending national independence and revolutionary gains--Indochina, the Near East, Cuba, Angola or Mozambique.

Our friendship and the fraternal solidarity or our armed forces, A. Chipande stressed, are based on the ideological commonality of the aims of the CPSU and the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) party and on the principle of proletarian internationalism, which gives our relations an irreversible character. The popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique will continue to strengthen their ties with the armed forces of the socialist community countries--our natural allies in the anti-imperialist struggle.

We have been able to convince ourselves, S.L. Sokolov said in reply, that the Mozambique people have decisively embarked on building a new life. Our meeting with President S. Machel has shown what great significance is attached in Mozambique to the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two countries and the further strengthening of Soviet-Mozambique relations.

AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT HAS BECOME POLITICALLY MATURE

LD311317Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev commentary: "A Blow to the Colonialists' Plans"]

[Text] The national liberation movement of the peoples of Africa has become so politically mature that imperialists, colonialists and racists are finding it increasingly hard to carry out maneuvers to preserve their domination in the south of the African Continent. This is also indicated by the results of the conference of the presidents of four "frontline states"--Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana--which ended recently in Dar es Salaam, devoted to the struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe to insure that the African majority comes to power in Rhodesia.

The participants in the conference condemned the "internal settlement" agreement reached in Salisbury on 3 March between the boss of the racist regime, Ian Smith, and the three leaders of splittist organizations. At the same time, jointly with the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, they declared their readiness to step up military actions against the racist authorities and their armed forces.

Somewhat earlier the agreement on the "internal settlement" was condemned as illegal and unacceptable by the UN Security Council. A telling blow was dealt against the cunning maneuvers of the racists and against the U.S. and British imperialists who are acting as their patrons.

Indeed it was scarcely possible to conceal from the world public the fact that the "internal settlement," which has left Ian Smith in power and which has placed all the keys to the country's future in the hands of the white racists, in fact strengthens the power of the racists in Rhodesia, insofar as it masks this power behind an African nameboard.

The shameful deal in Salisbury became possible as a result of the policy of the United States and Britain which, by dragging out the talks over the so-called Anglo-American plan (concerning the transfer of all power to Britain during the transitional period), gave Smith the opportunity to gain time for his deal with the collaborationists. [paragraph continues]

D. Owen, the British foreign secretary, and A. Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, directed all their energy toward attempting to bring the leaders of the Patriotic Front into the "internal settlement" in order to impart to this settlement an aura of "nationwide support." Moreover, they calculated that if their intentions were carried into effect, the patriots would cease the armed struggle and thus the neocolonialist deal would be carried through to its conclusion. However, the people of Zimbabwe, guided by the Patriotic Front, wrecked all these far-reaching plans for the neocolonialists. Inspired by the decisions of the Security Council and of the Dar es Salaam conference and also by the support of the entire progressive world, the people of Zimbabwe are, with even greater strength, mounting a struggle for freedom and independence.

RACISTS, ZIONISTS OPPOSE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD031110Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["Dangerous Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo, April 3 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports: An agreement on the introduction of the regime of preferential tariffs between the Republic of South Africa and Israel came into effect. The agreement was signed when Israel's minister of finance, Simha Ehrlich, was staying in Pretoria recently. This agreement has the purpose to promote further widening of trade between the Zionist and racist states. According to official data, the trade turnover between the two countries amounted to over 100 million dollars in 1977. Moreover, Israel imports from the Republic of South Africa 700 million dollars worth of diamonds from the central marketing organization in London and gets huge profits from reselling finish diamonds and technical diamonds.

The head of a delegation of Israeli industrialists that visited recently the Republic of South Africa, D. Yakobovich, said that there are plans to double or even treble the volume of trade between the two countries. A mixed ministerial standing commission is discussing the question of implementing joint projects in the territories of both countries.

Trade in armaments is an important sphere of cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and Israel. The South African Army is now armed with Israeli "Uzi" machine guns "Gabriel" missiles, "Kfir" jet fighter planes and "Reshef" torpedo boats. The South African capital investments into Israel's war industry grow every year on an average by 50 percent. In the framework of joint nuclear research, the Republic of South Africa supplies Israel with uranium, while Israel sends its specialists to South African atomic centres. Strengthening cooperation in all spheres, South African racists and Israeli Zionists seek to prevent the widening of the national liberation movement in African and in the Middle East.

WEST PURSUES OWN INTERESTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD312346Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The African press has been energetically exposing Western maneuvers to create neocolonialist puppet regimes in southern Africa. Protests have been voiced by prominent African leaders, public organizations and United Nations bodies. Comment is by our observer, Arkadiy Butlitskiy, and this is what he writes:

Encouraged by their Western backers the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes have sharply intensified their attempts to impose a political settlement according to their own scenario on the nations in southern Africa. These days, a Namibian version of the notorious internal settlement for Rhodesia has been (?sought) to be pushed through hastily. Meanwhile, the African and international public is now more aware than ever before of what Ian Smith and the West strive for in Rhodesia. Behind the screen of an internal settlement a puppet regime is being set up. A state within a state is being created, with the privileged position of the white minority intact.

Literally 1 day before the so-called Executive Council was set up, the racists skillfully put out of this body's control the armed forces, police and the news media. Small wonder that the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH frankly calls the internal settlement agreement a deal that from the viewpoint of the West is much better than any other agreement.

The West is trying to impose something like this on the Namibian people, except that the country is (?sought) to be divided into a number of bantustans on an ethnic basis. In this connection, Western propaganda and diplomacy have been trying hard to prove that the unity of the Namibian people is impossible since they allegedly are a congolmerate of ethnic groups. At numerous talks, the ambassadors of five leading Western countries and representatives of the Vorster government have been working out a formula for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia under the principle of "to leave in order to stay."

The main strategic goal that the West and the racists are pursuing is to discredit, isolate and then eliminate the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organization, the two leading national liberation organizations in Rhodesia and Namibia. At the same time, behind-the-scenes activity is being mounted to persuade a number of African countries to support the internal settlement plans for Rhodesia and Namibia. Never before did the West resort to such diplomatic and propaganda practices to change the situation in southern Africa in its favor at one go. At a briefing held in Washington a few days ago, in connection with the forthcoming trip to Africa by President Carter, the new guidelines of the U.S. policy in Africa were (?put) over as efforts to insure the transition of power to the African majority and to get the Africans to solve their problems themselves. But all this is nothing new. The Africans already heard this 2 years ago when they listened to the propaganda speech of the former secretary of state, Kissinger, in Lusaka, a speech that produced the notorious shuttle diplomacy. These past 2 years have shown that the West, above all the United States, are doing all they can to solve the pressing problems of southern Africa not in the interests of the African majority but in the interests of the racist regimes and of course in their own interests.

NUJOMA SAYS SWAPO WILL CONTINUE ANTIRACIST STRUGGLE

LD031202Y Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 3, TASS--The Namibian people's just struggle for independence and national liberation is one of the links in the common struggle against colonial oppression, Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), now on a visit here, said at a reception held by the Indian council of cultural relations. He stressed that the SWAPO patriots are determined to continue the struggle for the liquidation of the illegal racist regimes in southern Africa.

USSR-SRV ECONOMIC RELATIONS, ROMANOV VISIT EXAMINED

OW032307Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] The economic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam continued to develop in the first quarter of this year. With Soviet assistance, 64 national economic projects are being built according to current technical standards. The construction of major projects, including the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River, the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, the Khe Tram coal mine and the Lien Hop housing construction enterprise is being accelerated. The foundations of new projects are being laid.

I would like to reiterate that the construction of a network of workshops and repair establishments was mentioned in the agreement signed between the two countries at the end of last year. These enterprises will maintain Soviet-made machines such as road-building machines, forges, farm machines and automobiles which are now widely used in Vietnam.

Hundreds of Soviet experts assigned to Vietnam have given their knowledge and experience to their Vietnamese friends on various construction sites to fulfill an international obligation.

The products of hundreds of factories and workshops in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, (Baku), Kiselovsk and (?Alma Ata) have been transported to Vietnam. The harbors of Haiphong, Danang and Ho Chi Minh City will continue to receive Soviet ocean liners bringing machines, tractors, oil, foods and so forth.

To develop economic cooperation with Vietnam, the Soviet Union is striving to coordinate its efforts with other socialist countries. Such coordination will increase the effectiveness of this aid to Vietnam. For example, coordination among fraternal countries facilitated the construction of the Thong Nhat trans-Vietnam railway in a short period of time.

Presently, a Vietnam working group has been formed within the CEMA framework along with many people from fraternal countries to study the coordination of economic aid to Vietnam. In particular, this group has developed a plan to mechanize all farmwork [words indistinct] in northern Vietnam.

The Soviet people are well aware that this year will play an important role in the implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan for restoring and developing the SRV's national economy during the 1976-1980 period. Loyal to their international obligation, the Soviet working people are presently assisting their Vietnamese friends in performing both urgent and long-term tasks.

On several occasions, Soviet leaders have affirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to develop its relations with Vietnam in all aspects. In fact, in his meeting with Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated: The CPSU is determined to support the VCP with the aim of turning Vietnam, an important outpost for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia, into a prosperous socialist country.

The Soviet delegation visit to Vietnam last February, led by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, contributed to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The Soviet Union was pleased with Comrade Le Duan's statement to Comrade Romanov that Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation are an important factor for building a prosperous SRV.

The successes achieved in the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam this year guarantee the constant consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between our two countries which have common objectives and tasks in the building of socialism and communism.

VNA DENIES AGGRESSION CHARGE; CHINESE ARMS IN CAMBODIA

LD311704Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 31, TASS--The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY issued a report here, rejecting the slanderous assertions by the Phnom Penh radio station about an alleged firing on the territory of Kampuchea by Vietnamese Armed Forces.

The report emphasizes that the assertions are a pure invention by the Kampuchean side which is aiming to caluminate the SRV, to divert the attention of the public from incessant violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam by Kampuchean Armed Forces, and cruelties against civilian population. This is also an attempt to create a pretext for new military ventures of the Kampuchean side.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY points out that from March 17 to 23, Kampuchean soldiers, with artillery and mortar support, made attacks on the territory of the SRV in border areas of Chau Phu, Long Han, and Tay Ninh provinces. In result, a great material damage was inflicted and there was loss of life among local population.

London, March 31, TASS--The newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH published an article that says at present Kampuchean troops are equipped much better than three years ago when they encircled Phnom Penh. They now have aircraft, naval amphibious forces and long-range artillery which they use for firing on the Vietnamese border cities of Hatien, Trau Dok and even Tay Ninh which is at a considerable distance from the border. The Chinese supplied the Kampucheans with 120-mm guns. Vietnamese towns which were shelled by those guns were heavily damaged.

JAPANESE VOICE RESERVATIONS ABOUT TREATY WITH PRC

LD3120147 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

["Cautious Approach Is Required"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, March 31, TASS--The Japanese Government's intention to resume negotiations with China over the so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" aroused profound doubts and criticism even among the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. According to the press, many of its members are opposed to concluding the treaty on Peking's terms, which wants the inclusion in the text of an article directed against the Soviet Union, thereby trying to draw Japan into the orbit of its anti-Soviet strategy.

Tokyo papers report that serious differences on the matter were revealed during a joint session of LDP committee to study foreign policy and foreign--olicy department held on March 30 at the LDP headquarters and attended by some 100 deputies to parliament. The predominant view voiced by participants in the meeting was the need for a cautious approach to the resumption of negotiations with China, states the paper ASAHI. The paper MAINICHI points out that the chairman of the Council for Asian Problems, M. Fudzii, said in his speech that "the Japanese people does not understand why the government should suddenly take the line of resuming talks to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with China. It is necessary to waste no time, he stressed, and conduct a careful and all-round discussion of the matter for arriving at a consensus within the ruling party."

Deputy T. Tamadzawa, according to the YOMIURI paper, recalled that China's new constitution contains an appeal to create an international united front of struggle against the USSR. It is therefore natural, he said, that the conclusion of a Japan-Chinese treaty will be inevitably regarded by the Soviet Union as Japan's involvement in Peking's antiSoviet strategy. China, noted deputy E. Nakao, is constantly harping on the theme of war. Concluding a treaty with such a country will hardly bring Asia stability. E. Nakao condemned Chinese interference in Japan's internal affairs, expressed in support and encouragement to ultra-leftist groupings guided in their antisocial activities by Maoist slogans. He urged caution in relations with a country that resorted to such interference. Deputy D. Iwakami in his speech assessed the intention to resume talks with China as a sign of inconsistency in the Japanese Government's foreign-policy line.

JAPAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN TOKYO

OW0401557 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Text] According to a TASS report from Tokyo, the Japan-USSR Friendship Association held a general meeting in Tokyo today. Participants in the meeting reviewed the association's activities in 1977, a memorable year for the Soviet people as it marked the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They also discussed plans to highlight the gains made by the Soviets in 1978 in various fields with the aim of further developing the friendship between the two peoples. Included in the plans are exhibitions on the Soviet Union, lectures on the life of various nationalities in the Soviet Union and Soviet film shows. The Japan-USSR Friendship Association resolved to perform its activities under the slogan, "Develop Japanese-Soviet Friendship Among the Masses."

Representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Japanese society attended the general meeting. The meeting reelected Munenori Akagi as chairman of the Japan-USSR Friendship Association.

JAPAN'S 'BLACK BERETS' SCORED; POSSIBLE KOREA ROLE

LD040749Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "The 'Black Berets' Get Ready"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 April--The inhabitants of the small Japanese city of Nayori in northern Hokkaido were awoken during the night by the roar of vehicles passing through the city. The covered trucks and armored transports carried hefty thugs with submachineguns and wearing camouflage uniforms and ammunition belts. The "Black Berets"--special subunits of the Self-Defense Forces--had begun a landing on the "enemy" coast.

The local press reports that the Self-Defense Forces' Second Division, based on Hokkaido, includes special landing and sabotage detachments, including the abovementioned "Black Berets." They include graduates of intelligence and sabotage schools which were established immediately following the ruling circles' creation of the Japanese army in violation of the existing Constitution. The "teachers" at the schools are former officers of intelligence units in the imperial army and instructors from the American "Green Berets" who are "famous" for their atrocities during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and other countries.

The tasks of the "Black Beret" detachments, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, include performing sabotage in enemy territory, and use as punitive detachments inside Japan in an emergency situation, i.e., to combat democratic forces. At special bases in the mountainous areas of the island, these "special" subunits of the Self-Defense Forces conduct systematic exercises and maneuvers.

Under the current strengthening of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, the Japanese-American Defense Coordinating Committee is formulating secret plans for the possible dispatch of these Japanese Self-Defense Forces to foreign areas, including the Korean Peninsula in the event of an aggravated situation there.

USSR BEGINS AIRLINE SERVICE TO PYONGYANG; COOPERATION CITED

SK030131Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 2 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The IL-62, one of the Soviet Union's excellent long-distance passenger planes, begins regular air service between Moscow and Pyongyang on 2 April. This aircraft contains radio navigation equipment which enables it to fly in virtually any weather condition. With the IL-62 flying nonstop between the capitals of the two countries, the trip has been reduced from 12 to 8 hours.

Domestic aviation cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK began on 7 December 1955 with an agreement on air traffic. In the past several years, airplanes of the two countries transported more than 40,000 passengers and several thousand tons of cargo. The Soviet Union is connected to the DPRK by two air routes: one between Moscow and Pyongyang, and the other between Khabarovsk and Pyongyang.

CPSU SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO GUADELOUPE CP

LD311531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Gaudeloupe Communist Party Central Committee

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal congratulations to Guadeloupe's communists on the 20th anniversary of the foundations of the Guadeloupe Communist Party.

The Soviet communists express their deep solidarity with the Guadeloupe Communist Party's struggle for the implementation of the national and social aspirations of Guadeloupe's people, for democratic autonomy for their country and for peace and socialism. This struggle insures the Guadeloupe Communist Party of deserved prestige and respect of the working class and all the island's working people.

The growth of the Guadeloupe Communist Party's influence is indissolubly linked with the party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Soviet Union's communists wish Guadeloupe's communists further success in the struggle for the interests of their country's working people and for peace, democracy and socialism. May the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Guadeloupe Communist party strengthen.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSASSINATION OF CHILEAN PATRIOT

LD312330Y Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Havana, March 31, TASS--The United States bears full responsibility for the assassination of promient Chilean patriot O. Letelier, for allowing activities of Pinochet security police agents to go unpunished on its territory, for the training of Cuban counter-revolutionaries to commit terrorist acts, writes the newspaper GRANMA, commenting on the protracted investigation into the circumstances of the crime committed in Washington in 1976. The Chilean junta has found itself in a predicament in connection with the U.S. "demand" of an investigation into involvement of fascist security police agents in O. Letelier's assassination, the newspaper points out. But it would be erroneous to believe, the newspaper points out, that the White House is really motivated by the feelings of the need to reach justice. The United States seeks to demonstrate again to the world that it is champion of "human rights". Such a stand meanwhile makes it possible to Washington to shift responsibility for the freedom of action given to Chilean agents and Cuban counter-revolutionaries, staying in the United States, in organising the attempt on the life of O. Letelier. It is exactly the United States, the Pentagon and American monopolies that gave support to the fascists, who seized power in Chile. And they bear the main responsibilty for the killings, tortures, imprisonment into jails and concentration camps of tens of thousands Chilean patriots.

GUYANESE AMBASSADOR MCDAVID ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD031601Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Elvin Bernard McDavid, ambassador extrordinary and plenioptentiary of the Republic of Guyana to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 30 March.

CHILEAN-SOUTH AFRICAN CONTACTS DENOUNCED

LD231905Y Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Havana, March 23, TASS--The Chilean fascists and South African racists are strengthening their criminal alliance. This was demonstrated by a warm welcome accorded to the South African air force commander, Lieutenant-General Rogers, now on a current visit to Chile. Chilean Air-Force commander, General Leigh, member of the ruling military junta, awarded the highest order of the Chilean Air-Force to the Pretoria envoy. The junta press is naturally silent about the subjects discussed by the South African general with the leaders of the Chilean fascist military. But this could be easily guessed if we remember the participation of the junta soldiers in South African operations against the liberation movements of the peoples of southern Africa. According to SWAPO, Chilean soldiers, together with South African racists, attack peaceful villages in Namibia and train bands to fight the Angolan people.

Belgrade, March 23, TASS--The Santiago-Pretoria alliance, writes the newspaper POLITIKA, was formed when Chile and South Africa signed "an agreement" on sending Chilean mercenaries to aid the racists. At that time Pinochet promised the leader of the South African regime, Vorster, to send troops trained at U.S. bases in the Panama-Canal Zone to fight partisans. The soldiers who arrived in South Africa were placed, mainly, along the borders with Angola and Mozambique. Though Vorster and Pinochet tried to keep their conspiracy secret, the ever-frequent voyages between Pretoria and Santiago reveal the plans of "the allies". According to racists, continues the newspaper, South Africa is the weakest strategic point of the West which must be "protected from communists" by "the free world". And Chilean fascists were given "the honour" to fill "this strategic vacuum." The Santiago-Pretoria alliance, writes POLITIKA, makes it possible for the racists to hope that in case of a victory of the liberation struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa; South African racists will find shelter in Chile and other Latin American countries ruled by dictatorial regimes.

U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA CRITICIZED

LD301100Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Quito, March 30 TASS--The Ecuadorian newspaper EL COMERCIO criticized the U.S. foreign economic policy in Latin America. In an editorial article, the newspaper points, in particular, to the discriminatory nature of the trade act which enabled the U.S. congress to take a decision on excluding Ecuador from the system of customs privileges in trade with the USA. The newspaper called on the United States to set fair prices of raw materials which it purchases in Latin American countries. The character of economic relations between the USA and Latin American states EL COMERCIO writes, points to the necessity for pursuance by the latter of a more independent policy in the area of foreign trade and renunciation of the orientation towards U.S. markets.

CUBAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS SOVIET OFFICIAL

FL250015Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Mar 78 FL

[Text] In Moscow, V. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, today met with Cuban Chemical Industry Minister Antonio Esquivel. A TASS dispatch points out that various aspects of the Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the field of the chemical industry were examined during the meeting.

BREZHNEV VISITS BAM WORKERS IN AMURSKAYA OBLAST

LD041116Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today was a great holiday for the builders of the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM]. A detachment of Komsomol men, leading builders of the central section of BAM, arrived today at Skovorodino Station in Amurskaya Oblast to meet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Among them were the first BAM workers, those who left for it directly after the 17th Komsomol Congress. Young people who have recently arrived at the railroad construction site were also present.

The young men and women warmly and sincerely greeted Leonid Ilich. Avramenko, first secretary of the Amurskaya Obkom, presented to Comrade Brezhnev the best workers of BAM, including delegates elected for the forthcoming 18th Komsomol congress, leaders of the Novik complex construction team, the railroad's first Hero of Socialist Labor.

(Muchitsyn), a commissar of the All-Union 17th Komsomol Congress Shock Detachment, which was the first to arrive on the BAM Railroad, told Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about what they have already done in building the railroad line, which will extend over the territory of the oblast for 1,600 kilometers. He noted that the Komsomol youth detachments are working at high rates and are paying great attention to the quality of the construction work being carried out. They are competing to fulfill the third-year tasks of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the adoption of the USSR Constitution.

On behalf of the young builders, (Muchitsyn) went on, I would like, Dear Leonid Ilich, to give you filial thanks for constant attention and concern in creating for us conditions of labor and everyday life on the line. This concern, relates not only to our day-to-day lives, but also to the future of the entire BAM area. BAM workers will continue to invigorate their labor in Komsomol fashion. They will carry out the party's tasks.

On behalf of the young soldiers of the Soviet Army working on the BAM construction, Lance Corporal (Podudin), a delegate of the 18th Komsomol Congress, greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He said that, being part of the railroad troops, young soldiers continue to work on BAM construction, making their contribution toward the peaceful constructive labor of the motherland.

Your party and state activity, he continued, your direct participation in the Great Patriotic War, Dear Leonid Ilich, all constitute for us soldiers a supreme example of selfless service to the party, the motherland and the Soviet Armed Forces.

Having greeted Comrade Brezhnev on behalf of the young soldiers on his receiving the Order of Victory award (Podudin) wished Leonid Ilich great successes in his tireless activities for the benefit of peace and all mankind.

The BAM workers gave Comrade Brezhnev an album chronicling the labor deeds by the builders of the BAM central sector.

Having expressed tremendous satisfaction at the meeting with the BAM builders, Comrade Brezhnev said that many of those who had arrived here for this meeting, now work in places where BAM has ceased to be a project--the first trains are already running along it. Much work still needs to be carried out at other sections. The main line will stretch for over 3,000 kilometers across the deep taiga, permafrost and solid rock.

You comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, are called upon to resolve tasks which are not easy ones, and I am deeply convinced that you, the heroic collectives of young men and women who came to this great construction project in response to the Komsomol's appeal, are equal to them.

The work of trail-blazers is always difficult, but it is interesting and honorable. Yesterday you came to the timeless tranquility of the taiga, and now not only has the main line been laid but the foundations of the first cities are being laid and settlements have grown. Scientists, geologists, architects, design workers and engineers follow in your footsteps.

Shortly, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, new industrial complexes will be created through man's work in these parts. The BAM will help to make fuller use of the extremely rich mineral deposits of this region and solve in a new way the problem of developing productive forces. This is a program of great state significance.

This, comrades, is what lies behind your noble and truly selfless work. This is the way the Soviet man has been brought up: in his everyday work he does not think of the long-term effect of his deeds. You probably do not ever stop to think about the great significance of your work for our motherland.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the party Central Committee exerts tremendous care over the BAM builders, and does much to lighten the builders' work and life. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted: Today you spoke of this in your speeches.

Much has been done on the BAM, but even more needs to be done. The party believes in young people. The Komsomol has never let us down. I wish you new successes in your noble work. We will describe this meeting with you at the Komsomol congress.

The young builders thanked Leonid Ilich for his warm and cordial parting words. This meeting, they said, will long be remembered by all who attended it. It will inspire the BAM builders to new labor feats.

SOVIET LAWYER INTERVIEWED ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD301410Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1043 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 March--"Socialist democracy grants extensive political rights and freedoms to the individual in solving state and public issues. We regard this as one of the basic differences between socialist and bourgeois democracy," eminent Soviet lawyer Vladimir Kudryavtsev said in an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the discussion by the country's citizens of the draft new constitutions of all 15 union republics.

The fundamental law of the USSR and the draft new constitutions of the republics, prepared on the basis of the USSR's fundamental law, guarantee such socioeconomic and political rights as the right to work; choose one's profession and type of work; leisure; education; public health and living space, and the right to elect and be elected to the organs of state authority. Professor Kudryavtsev noted that "the duties of citizens laid down in the new Constitution are no more than what is socially necessary. These are, for instance, the duty to work honestly; safeguard socialist property; defend the interests of the state; protect nature, and educate children."

"Bourgeois ideologists allege that nonparty people cannot occupy state offices. However, facts show otherwise: out of the 2.23 million deputies of the soviets--local organs of authority--over 56 percent are nonparty people. People of over 100 nationalities are deputies of the soviets," Professor Kudryavtsev said. "Citizens of the USSR, in accordance with the aims of communist building, are guaranteed freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creativity. This freedom is not restricted by anything except for one demand: every individual using it must not damage other people and society as a whole. Thus, war propaganda or propaganda for racial or national hatred and the denigration of the dignity of any people are forbidden by law," Professor Kudryavtsev said. The new Constitution extends the rights of the individual: It is envisaged that laws on citizenship of the USSR, on rules for review of electors' orders by deputies and on legislation concerning administrative violations will be adopted.

KOMMUNIST COMMENTS ON SIXTH VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S WORKS

LD311725Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 March--The CPSU Central Committee magazine KOMMUNIST evaluates highly the sixth volume of speeches and articles by Leonid Brezhnev, which appeared recently. The book contains the works of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from April 1976 to December 1977. "In the works of this period the generalizations and conclusions of an historical magnitude based on the analysis gained during the 60 years of experience of the struggle for socialism and communism, for peace and progress of mankind, are combined with an examination of the concrete problems faced by the party and the people," KOMMUNIST notes. "The unity of theory and practice; the unbreakable link with the long-term strategy and current urgent problems; a creative and innovative approach to reviewing and solving life's most complex questions--those are the characteristic features of the collection. They ideologically arm the party and all Soviet people and represent a considerable contribution to revolutionary theory."

"Only by insuring favorable external conditions--KOMMUNIST continues--is it of course possible to fulfill the grandoise task of building a communist society. It is precisely to this end that all multifarious activities of the Leninist party and the Soviet state in the international arena, which are determined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the new USSR Constitution, are aimed."

"In solving these problems, the world socialist system, which has emerged and is steadfastly developing as the main international consequence of Great October, is called into play and is playing an increasingly important role. Thus one can understand the primary significance attached to the activity by the Soviet party and state regarding the questions of mutual relations with countries that make up the mighty socialist community--the living embodiment of Leninist thought on new and higher forms of human coexistence."

The magazine points out that the main trend of the book is the notion of the indivisibility of socialism and peace and of the really historic duty of communists to awaken powerful forces to achieve an end to the arms race and a transition to disarmament, in which lies the key to a truly stable peace and a quiet creative life, worthy of man, for our contemporaries and for the rising generation. "As in the previous five volumes, the sixth volume accumulates a charge of great theoretical and practical political force, and is a model of a high ideological level and party spirit."

ECONOMISTS OUTLINE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD031359Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Academician N. Fedorenko; Dr of Economic Sciences V. Perlamutrov; Dr of Economic Sciences Prof N. Petrakov and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Starodubrovskiy: "Parameters of Management"]

[Text] Moscow--The resolution of the task set by the 25th CPSU Congress--to increase the influence of consumers on production--undoubtedly depends on the consistent improvement of planning and management of the national economy. Of the many directions in this work we will dwell on the four we regard as most important and urgent.

First. The development and broad application of program-target methods is becoming a pressing need. The policy of intensification demands the consistent restructuring of the proportions of social production with a view to insuring the increasing preferential growth of the end product. For this the intersector approach must become the leading factor in production.

Any state program clearly defines a set of final (target) indicators and also a specific schedule for achieving them. It must not reflect intermediate stages of fulfillment but the end results and the degree of satisfying public needs. Thus the new approach dictates specific conditions in the system of valuation criteria. The volume of construction and installation work, for example, must not be considered a target indicator. More correct here are parameters such as the attainment of equipment's planned capacity or the increase in output for the planned volume of capital investment.

When capital investments are distributed among producers of raw material resources, machinery and equipment, what is borne in mind above all is the satisfaction of the requirements by the final consumers--enterprises in industry, agriculture, the services sphere and also the population. But the plans of sectors supplying intermediate products are drawn up under conditions where the consumers cannot, as a rule, have an economic and financial influence on the decisions of the producer. And it is difficult for central planning organs to get to the bottom of all the fine points of relations between partners.

The process of "apportioning" capital investments for targeted programs would look different if the USSR Gosplan defined the range of leading national economic programs and their estimated cost and sources of finance. Then it would be advisable to assign resources to the specific organs responsible for the programs' fulfillment. The latter would distribute orders among the sectors and supply associations and then pay for them depending on the time of fulfillment and product quality. The partners would thus change places, as it were. The customer would dictate his terms to the producer.

In our view, for example, it would be advisable to concentrate the supply of agricultural produce to the population in the hands of one organ endowed with the necessary financial resources. Acting in the role of a single customer (payer) with respect to construction workers, transportation workers or machine builders, this organ could determine, in strict accordance with necessity, the ratios in which funds should be invested in the production of agricultural equipment and mineral fertilizers, road construction, land reclamation, the procurements sphere, and so forth. Experience of creating certain major programs--such as space exploration, the opening up of the West Siberian oil and gas region and the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad--shows that the success of the matter is determined to a considerable degree by the extent to which these conditions are fulfilled.

The program-targeted approach does not replace planning methods which have proved themselves, including the balance method. But it cannot be simply an extra line in the plan. It is important that it penetrates the entire process of planning and optimizing the proportions of the national economy.

Second. Increased exactingness toward the balanced and proportional nature of the economy's development sharpens questions of financial planning and of its reliability and efficiency at all stages of the fulfillment of targeted programs. Meanwhile, the 5-year consolidated financial plans are today only "rough" forecast documents and are not of a compulsory directive nature. It has been noted that the demand from associations and sectors for capital investments and circulating capital is constantly growing and frequently exceeds all potential for their rational utilization. This is a direct consequence of insufficient planning coordination of financial and material resources. As economic executives often say: "Given the capital, the money should be found...."

"Superfluous" money in economic circulation weakens the effectiveness of plan targets and autonomous financing incentives. If natural indicators are linked together and are established for the 5-year plan, then financial plans must also be equally unified and long-term and coordinated with them. Otherwise, lack of coordination between the two will constantly hinder the growth of production efficiency. What is needed is a unified long-term financial-credit plan as a constituent part of the national economic plan. In sectors and associations it must also become the basis of the expenditure of financial resources. Then the influence of economic incentives in management will increase considerably.

Third. As all experience of managing the socialist national economy convinces us, the balanced nature of plans can be achieved only with active utilization of the system of economic norms: payments into the budget, bank interest, prices and so forth. This is a system of "drivebelts" from the plan to its executors--the financially autonomous associations and enterprises. It combines the interests of collectives with the interests of the entire state.

Norms that are stable for the 5-year plan must become an indispensable part of the plan. Planning organs are obliged to be guided by them in distributing the production program, and banks and financial organs in issuing credits and investment funds. It frequently happens like this: plan on its own, prices on their own. This is probably one of the most important reasons for discrepancies between the autonomous financing incentives for collectives and the centralized state targets expressing the interests of the entire society.

As yet, wholesale prices do not always reliably inform producers of the state's requirements for the commodities they produce. Hence the need for a special section--prices--in the long-term and 5-year plan. And they should obviously be revised when there is a substantial change not only in production costs but also in the demand for particular products. This will make it possible to make the prices system an effective lever of the plan--planned prices in the full and exact sense of the word.

Increasing the level of the plan's balanced nature will inevitably strengthen the influence of the entire system of economic levers on production and create conditions for the more efficient use of money-exchange relationships with the new content inherent in them under socialism. With a view to improving the management mechanism there is an urgent need to abandon the assertion in the plan of indicators such as the volume of gross output, as well as depersonalized natural indicators (tons, meters and so forth) which are oriented toward the production of intermediate and materials-intensive goods. It is advisable to employ the indicator of new output when determining labor productivity and norms for the formation of the wages fund in order to encourage not only the growth of live labor productivity but also the saving of material resources.

The strengthening of the comprehensive effect of the plan, economic levers and incentives on the growth of social production efficiency and the achievement of the end national economic results are the most important tasks of the day. The way to resolve this is to create large production associations everywhere and transfer them to full financial autonomy on the basis of stable economic norms and directive 5-year-plan targets for the most important indicators.

A balanced 5-year plan coordinated with stable norms and long-term contracts will become the work program for every association and put an obstacle in the way of the outdated practice of planning "from the level reached." It is advisable to form the economic incentive funds of enterprises depending on the degree of satisfaction of the customer and net (calculated) profit, which is oriented toward the comprehensive use of all factors for growth of production efficiency.

The system of concluding long-term (5-year) economic contacts will make it possible for associations themselves to determine the annual program and the schedule for production and delivery of a detailed range of products. Then, under conditions of a higher level of balance, the insufficiently efficient funded distribution of organization of direct supply and sales relations between suppliers and consumers will be improved, and wholesale trade in the means of production will be expanded.

For greater responsibility for the results of production it would, in our view, be correct to cover the current activities and a considerable proportion of the capital expenditure of associations out of their own income and bank loans. We believe that the introduction of self-financing will be oriented not toward increasing claims on resources in the hope of generous aid from the state budget or a ministry but toward increasing the efficiency of their utilization.

Fourth. The strengthening of the role of the basic wage in stimulating high end results of economic activity is an important direction in improving the system of material encouragement. The wages fund must be formed in accordance with norms of long action on the basis of net output. Norms are called upon to insure and stimulate a planned correlation between the growth rates for labor productivity and average wages.

Accordingly, it is necessary to grant economic executives the possibility of directing wages fund capital to a greater degree toward developing progressive forms of payment of labor (payment by the job; payment by the end results achieved by teams and sections; encouragement of strenuous production norms, and so forth). It would be advisable to transfer to increased rates and salaries primarily those enterprises which have achieved the best indicators in labor productivity growth and which, thanks to this, have insured a sufficient increase in the wages fund. Such a procedure would increase collective interest in high end results, and the stimulating significance of revising wage rates and salaries would increase. In order to observe stability of normatives, part of the saving of wages should be left in the associations' reserve.

The effect of improving the economic mechanism will manifest itself more palpably the more fully the methods of planning and economic stimulation of production are coordinated in a unified system. Of course, given the tremendous scale and complexity of our economy, the realization of the planned measures will take a certain time. A stage-by-stage procedure is obviously the most acceptable here. The measures taken must insure the efficient functioning of the economy at the present stage and create preconditions for the transition to the next stage. In our opinion it is necessary to elaborate and consistently implement a long-term comprehensive program to improve the management of the national economy.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS REMINDED OF NEED TO AID AGRICULTURE

LD031231Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For the Sowing Season"]

[Text] The signs of spring are becoming increasingly obvious with every passing day. The crop farmers of the North Caucasus, southern Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics are already sowing. The sowing season is also close in other parts of the country. To carry out the sowing work more rapidly and with the least expenditure it is essential to insure effective transportation backup for the sowing campaign.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures for Preparing and Performing Spring Fieldwork in 1978" obliged economic leaders and ministry and department party organizations to place under special control the fulfillment of targets for the delivery of spare parts, tractors, motor vehicles, trailers, various machinery, fuel, mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents to agriculture. To deliver all this to the countryside rapidly and without losses is the direct duty of railroad workers, truck drivers and water transportation workers. The CPSU Central Committee recently approved the experience of the Leningraders, who are insuring the precise rhythm of the transportation process. This valuable initiative deserves the broadest dissemination.

Understanding the importance of their assigned tasks, many collectives have drawn up in advance a set of measures for the timely shipment of freight for the sowing work. It is a case above all of the best use of rolling stock for this purpose: cars, tank cars, ships, trucks and containers. To insure reliable transportation backup services in the struggle for the harvest of the third year of the 5-year plan--the collectives of the Belorussian, Lvov and Baltic railroads are now competing under this slogan. With industrial workers they are seeking, by accelerating the turnaround of railroad cars and by loading them fully, to ship more fuel and lubricants, agricultural equipment and mineral fertilizers. For instance, the dispatch of fertilizers from the Belaruskaliy combine and Grodno station and fuel from the Novopolotsk oil refinery is well organized.

But proper steps for insuring uninterrupted material and technical supplies for the sowing work are not being taken everywhere. For instance, the Mozyr, Kherson and Groznyy oil refineries are in no position to set up the smooth delivery of diesel fuel; nor can the Baku and Lisichansk plants set up the smooth delivery of gasoline. In February, transportation shops at Fergana and Orsk enterprises delayed the unloading of hundreds of tank cars in excess of the norm. It is to be hoped that the USSR Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the local party organs will help these collectives fulfill their commitments and make those who are to blame for delays in the dispatch of fuel strictly accountable.

The spring work is a crucial test for the collectives of many sectors of the national economy. To fulfill the annual plan for the delivery of fertilizers the railroad workers must dispatch 5,500 cars containing this freight each day. But in January and February, the load was lower than normal. Why did this happen? A number of quarry administrations of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry were unable to prepare a sufficient quantity of powdered lime for shipment to Non-Chernozem farms. Freight car idle time continues to increase at enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Automotive Industry, and Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building.

The poor development and low level of technical equipment of the transportation shops of many industrial enterprises and the poor condition of access track are seriously delaying matters. The duty of economic leaders and party organizations is to keep these crucial production areas under unremitting control, staff them with skilled cadres and increase the responsibility of every worker for the matter in hand.

There are also considerable shortcomings in the work of the transportation workers themselves. Thus on the south Ural, Kuybyshev and Gorkiy mainlines the rolling stock is sent only extremely irregularly to be loaded with clear petroleum products [svetlyy nefteprodukty]. The level of utilization of the tank carpool is low and their turnaround has slowed on the Azerbaijan, Alma-Ata, Transbaykal, south Ural and west Siberian railroads. The Ministry of Railways and the mainline leaders must correct the situation more rapidly so that the rural workers' requirements for transportation services are fully satisfied.

During the mass shipment of agricultural freight, water transportation and motor transportation workers are called on to render appreciable aid to railroad workers. Thanks to large stocks of water and the rapid and steady break up of ice on the rivers, the current navigation season promises to be favorable for the RSFSR and Ukrainian steamship lines. It is a matter of honor for rivermen to more rapidly join in the sowing season's transportation process and increase the volume of freight shipment along the "blue highways." In turn, the truck drivers must be more active in taking on short-haul shipments of such freight. Questions of the rational use of each type of transportation and the coordination of their work deserve special attention from the planning and supply organs and ministry and department leaders.

Further developing comprehensive socialist competition among truck drivers, water transportation workers and railroad workers and strengthening their ties with industrial and rural workers will promote the uninterrupted provision of transportation facilities for the sowing work. And it is very important that party committees give businesslike support to the initiators of the rapid progress of spring freight and mobilize joint efforts to reduce rolling stock idle time and insure efficient work in all links of the transportation process. Success largely depends on the militancy, purposefulness and persistence of primary party organizations. The paramount task of the communists employed in transportation is the unconditional fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted by the collectives of railroad workers, water transportation workers and truck drivers in response to the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee on launching competition in the third year of the 5-year plan.

To insure a clear run for freight on its way to the sowing work and to deliver it totally unharmed means to help the agricultural workers lay a reliable fundation for a good harvest and achieve new successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA REVIEWS START OF STATEWIDE SOWING OPERATIONS

LD0311037Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Rhythm of the Fieldwork"]

[Text] The borders of the spring work are expanding with every passing day. Fields warmed by the sun's rays are ridding themselves of their snow mantle. Following the crop farmers of the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, the grain growers of the Don, Crimea and other regions have started sowing.

In the third year of the 5-year plan the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are faced with harvesting at least 220 million tons of grain, which is almost 39 million tons more than the average annual level of the previous 5-year period. It is precisely now that the foundation of the next harvest is being laid.

The first days of work have been marked by a rapid tempo and shock labor in the fields. Not only individual links and teams but also farms and whole rayons completed sowing the spring crops within hours. In Salskiy Rayon on the Don, over 33.000 hectares of spring crops were sown in 48 hours. News has arrived from Kalmykiya that the grain growers of Gorodovikovskiy and Yashaltinskiy rayons have sown spring crops on over 40,000 hectares at the best agrotechnical period within 40 hours. By the end of March the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kuban, Rostovskaya Oblast, the Stavropol area and other regions had sown spring seeds on 300,000-400,000 hectares. Some 150,000-200,000 hectares have been sown in Krymskaya and Odesskaya oblasts.

A characteristic feature of the present spring is the wide application of progressive sowing technology following the experience of the Stavropol crop farmers. On the farms of Rostovskaya Oblast alone, 2,300 comprehensive mechanized detachments have been created. These include links for soil preparation, for sowing, for seed transportation, for technical and for cultural and consumer services for the machine operators.

The work front is expanding in the Central Asian republics. Many farms here have gotten their units out onto the cotton plantations, along with the sowing of grain and pulse crops. It is a busy time for the machine operators of Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Kirgizia. The crop farmers of the Uzbek SSR have sown almost 70,000 hectares with cotton.

The workers of the country's beet-sowing farms have set their sights high. They have decided to expand the area sown with sugar beet and allocate about 3.7 million hectares to this crop. The southern regions have now set to work. The first thousands of hectares of sugar beet have been sown on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Georgia and Moldavia.

Potato growers are preparing to go out onto the plantations. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are planning to transplant the tubers onto almost 3.5 million hectares.

The start of fieldwork is imminent in the Volga region, the Chernozem center and other regions. The rush is on for the rural workers. But equipment for going out onto the fields has not been prepared everywhere. By 15 March, 20 percent of tractors had not been repaired in Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts. There are many unrepaired vehicles in Belgorodskaya, Kalininskaya, Kostromskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts. There is a large quantity of unrepaired trailer implements in the workshops of Irkutskaya, Novoskibirskaya, Kurganskaya and Turgayskaya oblast farms. In the time remaining it is necessary to rectify the situation and more rapidly restore all units to operation. Selkhoztekhnika associations are called on to give great assistance to the crop farmers here.

Good-quality seeds are the guarantee of a good harvest. As a whole the country's farms are adequately provided with grain and pulse crops. Yet at the same time there are many shortcomings behind the good "average figures." There is a shortage of seeds on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratovskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray, and their quality is low. Farm leaders and specialists are urged to do everything to insure that only good-quality seeds go into the soil.

At the strenuous sowing time, when farmers are counting the minutes, they have special need of the aid of the industrial workers. Many machine builders' collectives are successfully fulfilling the orders of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But there are also those who are in debt. A recent session of the all-union operations headquarters for material and technical supplies for agriculture noted that the Notordetal Production Association, the Svobodnyy Avtozapchast plant and the Avto-uaz Association are in debt to the rural workers.

A reliable stock of fuel and lubricants has not been created everywhere. It is necessary to intensify the attention paid by the RSFSR Main Administration for the Transportation and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products and by the leaders of railroads and Soyuzselkhoztekhnika associations toward the uninterrupted delivery of petroleum products to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The grain growers have serious complaints against a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, particularly the Balakovo and Uvarovo chemical plants, the Rovno Azot Production Association and the Dorogobuzh nitrogenous fertilizer plant. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of some oblasts and the enterprises attached to them have already begun fieldwork without having received any fertilizers. The delay in the delivery of fertilizers makes it impossible to apply them within the best agrotechnical deadlines and to obtain a good yield. The duty of the ministries and departments is to take under strict control the fulfillment of orders for the countryside and to insure reliable backup services for the grain growers for rhythmical work in the fields.

The sowing is underway over the expanses of our country, and socialist competition is developing among crop farmers for a good harvest in the third year of the 5-year plan. Responding with deeds to the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, the grain growers are making every effort to perform the field work successfully and gladden the motherland with a big harvest.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON SPRING FARMING ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

ID031447Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Spring's Labor Rhythm"]

[Excerpts] Fieldwork is developing daily in the country. In Central Asia, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, on the Don and in certain Ukrainian oblasts, machine operators are insuring the prompt implementation of moisture-retention measures, soil preparations and ma sowing. The Kuban farmers--initiators of all-union socialist competition for the achievem of the biggest harvest--are setting an example of good organization and high efficiency. Farms in many parts of the country are dressing winter crops and grasses with mineral fertilizers. Organic fertilizers are being applied everywhere.

Machine operators in Belorussia, Ivanovskaya, Vladimirskaya, Belgorodskaya and Odesskaya oblasts and Stavropolskiy Kray have prepared well for the spring. High equipment repair indicators have also been achieved in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Lithuania and in a number of RSFSR oblasts. In these places, 92-94 percent of the tractors and almost all trailers and tractor-mounted machinery are ready.

A number of K-700 and K-701 tractors are still defective. Repairs are particulary behind in Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Transcaucasus and Central Asia, which have begun fieldwork, still have a considerab amount of equipment that is not ready to take to the fields.

The other day the country's Central Statistical Administration summed up the results of kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmstead work in the first 2 months of the year. Compared with the same period last year sales of livestock and poultry are up by 7 percent; the gross milk yield has risen by 3 percent, and egg collection has increased by 9 percent. The total number of livestock of all kinds has increased. There are 11 percent more calves, 5 percent more piglets and 8 percent more lambs and kids.

The achievements of leading workers show how great farmstead reserves are. Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased sales of cattle by 14 percent; Pskovskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts farms have increased them by 22-30 percent, and sales in Ivanovskaya Oblast have almost doubled. Farms in Kalininskaya Oblast have sold 1.5 times more pigs than last year. Milk production in Moskovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Mariyskaya and Kalmytskaya autonomous republics has increased by 10 percent and more.

There are also instances of reductions in farmstead productivity. Sales of livestock and poultry have dropped in Georgia, as has milk production in Latvia and Estonia. In January and February, Belorussian farmsteads obtained 2 percent less milk than last year. The number of sheep has dropped in Kazakhstan.

UZBEKISTAN SSR TO EXPAND COTTON PRODUCTION

LD031116Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, April 3 TASS--The Republic of Uzbekistan, accounting for two thirds of the Soviet Union's cotton output, is widening its cotton fields--it has been decided to sow this spring more than 1.8 million hectares to cotton this spring. "We hope to harvest for the third time in a row more than five and a half million tonnes of raw cotton," said Khakim Dzhalilov, deputy agriculture minister of this Soviet Central Asian republic. "In any weather," he added.

Saying so, Khakim Dzhalilov cited the example of the past years when neither hail nor dry weather in summer prevented from setting a world cotton yield record on large areas--an average of 31 centners of raw cotton per hectare. Antiaircraft batteries were used to combat hail, and in dry weather--reserve water reserves accumulated in artificial storage lakes were used.

This year, farms were additionally supplied with tens of thousands tractors and machines. This has enabled many state and collective farms to sow their fields in a matter of four or five days, when seeds were sown on a soil still moistened by melted snow. This saves 1,000 million of cubic meters of irrigation water.

The bulk of the cotton yield is to be picked by cotton-harvesters.

SOVIET COSMONAUTS ROMANENKO, GRECHKO REGAIN FORM

LD301210Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Baykonur Cosmondrome, March 30 TASS--Special TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, who made the longest space flight in the history of cosmonautics, are regaining the form which they had before the flight.

The crew's adjustment to the conditions of the earth after 96 days of weightlessness passed without complications. The cosmonauts gained weight to the level they had before; leg muscles and vessles that are effected the most by weightlessness have strengthened now. The cosmonauts wear on the ground has been changed, too. For about two weeks, when taking walks they wore inflatable rubber breeches that create surplus pressure on leg muscles and vessels.

The cosmonauts' routine now includes only measures improving health--remedial gymnastics, exercise, and walks in the park. Romanenko and Grechko spend the rest of their time processing the documentation of their space flight. Taking part in the conferences they hold with scientists are also members of the international crew--Aleksey Gubarev of the USSR and Vladimir Remek of Czechoslovakia. Their report on the flight is a new chapter in the history of cosmonautics, in international cooperation in space.

SPACE EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON MAGNETOSPHERE RESEARCH

LD301106Y Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 30, TASS--A variety of spacecraft are to be launched before the end of 1979 under the international magnetospheric research programme. Among them will be the Soviet Ionozond satellites, satellites of Prognoz series and the American Geos-2, Vladimir Migulin, a noted Soviet expert in this field, told a TASS correspondent. The director of the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Propagation of Radio Waves, gave an interview in connection with the completion of the work in Moscow of the committee which is in charge of the international magnetospheric research programme. The complex of satellites--Soviet, Intercosmos series, European and American ones--as well as air balloons will help explore a vast area of the near-earth space at different altitudes, Migulin said. Ultimately man must learn [to] forecast solar flashes, magnetic storms, northern lights, and radiation hazard for space flights, and make long-term forecasts as to propagation of radio waves.

Specialists of almost sixty countries have been participating in the international magnetospheric research program since 1976. Magnetosphere is the planet's upper shell which consists of charged particles that move in the earth's magnetic field.

Soviet scientists were initiators of the realization of a number of big international projects for the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, Migulin pointed out. The automatic station Prognoz-6 with an altitude of about 200,000 kilometres in apogee was launched in the Soviet Union last year. Due to greatly elongated elliptical orbit the station streaks through the magnetosphere, the thickness of which up sun is approximately sixty thousand kilometres, travels beyond it and comes back. A large amount of factual material has been accumulated and is now being processed.

The Intercosmos-14 satellite made a marked contribution to the study of the ionisphere, the magnetosphere's lower level. Within the framework of the international magnetospheric research, scientists of the USSR, France, and Sweden carried out the experiment Sambo-76. Its aim is to study processes connected with aurora borealis. During the experiment fourteen high-altitude balloons carrying mainly Soviet instrumentation were launched.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIAL VIEWS COSMOS PROGRAM

LD011836Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Protecting the crews of spacecraft from dangerous radiation and insuring their vital activity--these and many other tasks are resolved with the aid of satellites in the Cosmos series. This is what Georgiy Narimanov, deputy director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said to a TASS correspondent. Since March 1962, 1,000 Cosmos satellites have been launched. They are designed for research in space and the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

The Cosmos satellites study the earth's radiation and magnetic fields and the sun's x-ray and ultraviolet radiation, said the scientist. Global observations from space have enabled a considerable improvement in the weather service. Thanks to these satellites, it has become obvious that space is the arena for most complex physical processes that affect the magnetosphere and atmosphere of our planet.

Georgiy Narimanov noted that the Cosmos satellites provided the opportunity of finding answers to many technical questions connected with the further exploration of space. They help in the acquisition of data on the work of various systems and instruments in flight, descent and in entry into the earth's atmosphere.

Some assemblies of the Lunokhod and long distance space communications systems were developed on satellites of the Cosmos series, Narimanov recalled. Satellites have helped to solve a number of technical problems connected with the return of the ship's capsule to the earth, and with the development of the reliability of the life support systems of manned space vehicles. The Cosmos satellites also helped in testing methods of automated orbital docking. These experiments have brought much nearer the possibility of creating orbital scientific stations with a long life span.

On the basis of the experience obtained in implementing the Cosmos program, Georgiy Narimanov recalled, a new program has been created for space research on Intercosmos satellites by the countries of the socialist community.

BRIEFS

WINTERING SEASON IN ANTARCTIC--Leningrad, March 30, TASS--The flag of the 23rd Soviet Antarctic expedition has been hoisted over Leningradskaya Station on Oates Coast. Thus, all the six south polar observatories and stations of the Soviet Union have begun their wintering season in the Antarctic. This was radioed today by Oleg Sedov, the leader of the expedition. Over two hundred and fifty Soviet scientists and specialists are carrying out observations and experiments in rigorous Antarctic conditions. Their programme includes study of the weather, the climate, and geophysical processes, and checking on the movement of the enormous masses of ice of the Antarctic cupola. Under agreements on scientific cooperation, specialists from Australia, the GDR, New Zealand and the USA will spend this Antarctic winter together with the Soviet scientists. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON NEXT DRAFT OF CITIZENS

LD311321Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of USSR defense minister's Order of Day No 92 dated Moscow, 28 March "On the Discharge From the USSR Armed Forces in May-June 1978 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Prescribed Terms of Service, and on the Next Draft of Citizens for Active Military Service"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Law "On Compulsory Military Service" I order:
1--The discharge from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy and Border and Internal Troops into the reserve in May-June 1978 of servicemen whose terms of active military service expire before 1 July 1978.

2--In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve, and in accordance with Point One of this order, [I order] the drafting of citizens into the Soviet Army, Navy and Border and Internal Troops for active military service who will be 18 years of age before draft day and who do not have the right to a draft deferment, as well as citizens of older draft ages whose draft deferments have expired.

3--The promulgation of this order in all companies, batteries and squadrons and on ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

GORSHKOV PRAISES SUBMARINERS INVOLVED IN BALTIC EXERCISE

LD311429Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet--the submarine had to act against a strong and highly mobile "enemy." Active shipping in the area of combat training and the complex hydrology of the sea demanded vigilance, accurate navigation and a high degree of skill from the crew. Overcoming all difficulties, the crew successfully fulfilled the task which had been set and hit the target accurately. The submariners' actions were assessed highly by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, who was present at the exercise. The submarine, which is commanded by Capt 2d Class Y Lynov, earned the title of "Excellent" on last year's results. Not stopping at what it has already achieved, the crew is steadily scaling new heights in combat training.

AIR DEFENCE FORCES COUNCIL DISCUSSES LECTURE PROPAGANDA

LD031551Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr p 2 LD

[Text] The Military Council of the country's Air Defense Forces discussed the tasks stemmin from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the State of and Measures for Improving Lecture Propaganda." It was stressed in the report by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the country's Air Defense Forces Political Directorate, and in the speeches by Marshals of Aviation A. Koldunov and Ye. Savitskiy and Maj Gen A. Kostin, that it is essential for the political organs and party organizations to continue to improve lecture propaganda and boost its role in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Lecture propaganda must serve to engender in the troops a high level of ideologic awareness, a communist attitude toward military labor, moral purity, Soviet patriotism and internationalism and readiness to defend the socialist motherland.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

90
50